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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 5TH JULY.

THE LONDON PUNCH UPON SIR JOHN STRACHEY: Under the heading "A Chance for the Turks" Mr. Punch says:—"Sir John Strachey, having thoroughly mastered the prineiples of Oriental Finance, has offered his services to the Sultan to restore the balance of revenue and expenditure in Turkey." On what terms? Will a good handsome bonus accompany salary?

DR. JOHN BUCHANAN was charged in New York with selling bogus medical diplomas. His papers showed a sale of 3,000 spurious diplomas, while there was a large quantity on hand. Buchanan's trade was chiefly with Germany; but some diplomas were sent to England. His prices varied from 65 dlrs. to 110 dlrs. each. The diploma-holders are also *participis criminis*. They ought to have been hauled up.

HERE are some beauties of election statistics. Mr. Fawcett's election expenses amounted to £794. Mr. Gladstone spent £2,704 in contesting Midlothian, and his unsuccessful opponent, Lord Dalkeith, £4,878—almost as much as the Prime Minister's yearly salary amounts to. Mr. Henry Labouchere, the millionaire newspaper proprietor, spent only £472-11, Mr. Bradlaugh £683-7, and, *mirabile dictu*, the Conservative candidates only paid £290 each. To contest North East Lancashire it cost the Secretary of State for India and his colleague no less than £9,235. At some places the expenditure was even more extravagant than this. Where does all the money go to?

IN AN article headed "Behind the Curtain in France," the well-informed Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that M. Gambetta is creating throughout the country an army of functionaries who owe every thing to him, chant his praises and are preparing his electoral apotheosis. Gambetta is now practically the Dictator of France.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW has at last given up Sir John Strachey. Referring to General Strachey's recent article in the *Nineteenth Century* it does not believe that the writer will "succeed in convincing his countrymen that the Indian Government acted judiciously in beginning the financial year in such absolute reliance on its exceptional resources; in accepting without more thorough inquiry the too sanguine estimates of the Military Department, and in rejecting the ordinary expedient of a loan. Nor will the official correspondence just laid before Parliamemt suffice to exonerate the various officials concerned from the blame which attaches to an egregious mistake." No court of justice would accept the interested evidence of a brother in exoneration of another brother.

A STRANGE STORY reaches the Lahore paper of a *goomastah* or some such person, who, on a salary that does not reach one hundred and fifty rupees per mensem, has, since the outbreak of the war, remitted close on five lakhs of rupees to India, principally through the treasury. The man, so the story goes on to say, has at last been questioned, and naively admits that he has remitted the money, but that he has had a perfect right to do so, as it has been simply his *dustoori* on the grain, &c., that has passed through his hands. He cannot be a solitary bird. There are doubtless many other birds of the same feather. We will just mention an anecdote in point. Lord Lawrence once asked a Bengali veteran how the fortune of his family was laid. He answered his father was in the Commissariat; the soldiers looted a certain palace, which they had stormed, and they exchanged glassfuls of gold mohurs for glassfuls of grog!

ENGLAND AND FRANCE seem to be equally interested about oaths just now. The distribution of new colours to the French army is about to take place, and at this ceremony, which will be invested with much pomp and distinction, the superior officers will be called upon to swear allegiance to the powers that be. The Paris correspondent of the *Telegraph* says the question of the oath has given rise to much discussion, and some have even gone so far as to assert that certain officers, rather than commit perjury, will refuse to take it and resign their commissions.

WE HAVE received the following analysis of lectures delivered at the Science Association last week:

LECTS. II. & III. EXPANSION BY HEAT; THERMOMETRY.
By Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar.
(*Delivered on the 4th and 11th May* 1880.)

With very few exceptions, all bodies, soild, liquid, or gaseous, expand by heat, in all dimensions. Linear expansion of solids shown by heating a rod fixed at one extremity and free at the other which touches a moveable index. Cubical expansion demonstrated by Gravesand's Ring. A knowledge of the fact that bodies expand by heat and regain their original volume on returning to their original temperature is of great practical utility both to take advantage of it as an irresistible force, and to guard against accidents which might arise from neglect of it. Liquids expand much more than solids. The apparent contraction of a liquid, when heat is applied to the vessel containing it, is due to the sudden expansion of the vassel resulting in increase of its capacity. Gases expend much more than liquids.

Guided by our sensations we would call the hotness of a body its temperature. Minutely examined this is the thermal condition of the body with respect to its power of communicating heat to other bodies. Of two bodies in thermal communication that which loses heat is said to be of higher temperature than that which gains heat under such circumstances. Two bodies, placed in thermal communication, are said to be in thermal equilibrium or to have the same temperature, when neither loses nor gains heat. Thermometry depends upon the fact that bodies which have the same temperature with another body, have themselves the same temperature.

An instrument or body, which can indicate temperatures of bodies, that is which under the action of heat communicated to it by these bodies, exhibits changes of volume which can be ascertained and measured,—is a Thremometer.

LECT. XII. ON THE VIBRATIONS OF PLATES AND MEMBRANES.
By Rev. Father Lafont, S. J, C. I. E.
(*Delivered on the* 1st *July* 1880.)

We call a plate or a membrane here, any elastic body having two of its dimensions much larger than the third. The laws of vibrating plates are for plates of the same shape and material that the number of vibrations is 1o proportional to their thickness, 2o inversely proportional to their area or to the square of their homologous sides.

Chladni investigated these phenomena by sprinkling the vibrating bodies with fine sand and thus ascertaining the number and shape of the *nodal lines*. (Here many striking and instructive experiments were made with plates of brass of different shapes and sizes, the Lecturer producing a variety of figures on each with sand and lycopodium.)

Wheatstone gave an ingenious theory of these nodal lines he supposes two rods or flat bars vibrating with a ventral segment in the middle and two nodes near their extremities. Then assuming that one of their dimensions increases to transform the bar into a plate, he shows that the superposition of two such systems of vibrations in the same plate would necessarily produce nodal lines dividing it diagonally either to the angles or to the sides as the two sets of vibrations would be in the same or in the opposite phases.

At the end of the Lecture a pretty little instrument called the phoneidoscope was exhibited, in which thin soap-films of the richest tints were made the sensitive membranes, chasing themselves into beautiful patterns when made to vibrate in unison with high shrill notes.

TUESDAY, 6TH JULY.

AN INCIDENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. The *Times of India's* London Correspondent has the following anent the Opium Debate:

If Sir George's arguments were not so effective upon the increasing audience as they should have been, it was because of an absurd incident of a kind in which the House always takes an innocent delight, and in which he was the chief, though unconscious, performer. In the middle of his speech he had asked Mr. Macfarlane to get him some water, and when the latter member returned bearing with punctilious care a brimming tumbler, Sir George after tasting it spilled the remainder on the seat behind him. The House tittered, and even the Speaker smiled, when a few minutes later Mr. Macfarlane, who had again left the House, returned with a rather dirty towel which he spread over Sir George's sent. Thereafter the British legislators gave only slight attention to the Anglo-Indian's remarks: all were eagerly anticipating the coming catastrophe; and there was a roar of laughter when Sir George having concluded his peroration, plumped calmly down into the pool.

Sir George now passes under the name of "Damp Member."

WE EXTRACT the following from a letter of Mr. J. Dacosta to *Allen's Indian Mail* regarding the land assessment in India:

Over the greater portion of the Madras Presidency the assessment of the land tax is, under the existing system, annually liable to enhancement at the option of the Government, and is actually enhanced wherever the productiveness of the land is found to have increased. The working of such system necessitates the utmost caution lest the officers empowered periodically to re-adjust the land tax should so increase it as to leave too small a margin for the support of the cultivators, or to absorb the profits due to the expenditure of capital, and thereby discourage the application of capital to agriculture. During the last thirty years several causes have been at work, which afforded the greatest encouragement to agriculture in India. The construction of Indian railways with English capital not only opened new marts for Indian cultivators, but, by raising the price of labour and ameliorating the condition of the labouring classes, led to a larger consumption of agricultural produce. The Crimean War, moreover, by closing Russian ports, created an additional demand for Indian seeds and corn, and the Civil War in America gave an extraordinary impetus to the cultivation of Indian cotton, jute, and other articles of Indian produce. These circumstances resulted in a rapid extension of cultivation throughout India, and the Chairman of the meeting at the Society's-room demonstrated, by satistical figures obtained at the India Office, the great increase in the area under tillage which occurred in the Madras Presidency during the period above mentioned. The authorities in India failed, however, to take into account the temporary nature of several of the causes which had led to this prosperity, and their belief that the cultivators in their improved condition, could bear much heavier burdens than previously, induced them to effect excessive enhancements, in the demand upon land, amounting in some instances in the Bombay Presidency, where the revision had not taken place for many years, to 100 per cent of the existing tax, and, in some cases, to a greater proportion still. The restoration of peace in Europe and America meanwhile, had brought down the price of Indian agricultural produce nearer to its former level, and the proceeds of the crops in India no longer enable the cultivator to satisfy the enhanced demand of the Government. In his altered circumstances the ryot, in order to protect his field from attachment for arrears of revenue, had recourse first to the savings laid by in the years of prosperity, and when those were exhausted, to the assistance of the money-lender, by means of a mortgage of his farm. With a continuation, however, of moderate prices, and with interest accruing on his debts, the ryot was ultimately, in numerous instances, unable to meet his increased liabilities, and his farm was put up for sale by the revenue authorities, subject to the enhanced rate of land tax, but free from the claim of the mortgagee, who thus lost the money he had advanced. Notwithstanding the last-named condition, which was favourable to buyers, many of the farms met with no purchasers at all, and thousands of acres of arable land especially in the Bombay Presidency, were thus annually thrown out of cultivation between the years 1869 and 1876 The drought in the latter year found therefore the agricultural population in Madras and Bombay in greatly reduced circumstances; and when the crops in the following year likewise suffered from want of rain, many millions of human beings died of starvation or disease caused by insufficient food, and many millions sterling were lost to the State through deficient land revenue and famine relief expenditure. The immediate cause of all this misery to the people and of this heavy loss to the State was the impoverished and almost destitute condition in which the drought of 1876 found the peasantry and the landholders in general. Such destitution, however, would obviously not have occured, looking at the remarkable prosperity which the same classes enjoyed at the close of the American war, had they been allowed to retain the savings effected under the prosperous circumstances of preceding years, and to continue applying them, as many had already done, to the sinking of irrigation wells and to other improvements in their farms. The primary cause of the evil must consequently be looked for in the excessive enhancement of the land tax in Bombay, between 1869 and 1874, and in the maintenance of unduly oppressive rates in Madras where the land tax is intentionally fixed at so high a figure that it is recoverable only after fully crops and leaves outstanding balances in other years, thus keeping the bulk of the cultivators in a permanent state of poverty and indebtedness. I am glad to observe in the report of the meeting a confirmation of the views expressed above, in the following sentence of Sir William Robinson's speech on the occasion;—"The land tax in India is a very heavy fiscal demand amounting to one-half the rate produce of the land, a proportion which in England would go a long way to arrest improvement." Mr. Robertson thought that a remedy would be found in the permanent limitation of the Government demand on land as it would induce the application of capital to agriculture; and Sir Charles Trevelyan probably entertained the same thought when he said, on the occasion, that "the burdens of taxation could be lightened by greater certainty.

We subscribe to every word of the above.

MR. W. GRAY, Secretary, Church Missionary Society, London, has written to the London *Times*, contradicting Earl Granville that the number of native Christians in India is only 2,000,000 and that of these 1,900,000 were Roman Catholics. Referring to the statement of moral and material progress of India for 1872-73 Mr. Gray points out that that document gave the number of native Protestant converts in India in 1872 as 318,363, inclusive of Ceylon. Deducting 31,376 given for Ceylon, the total for India was 286,987 in 1872. Mr. Gray continues and says that between 1862 and 1872 the increase had been just 50 per cent. and therefore assumes the increase in the decade between 1872 and 1880 was also 50 per cent. On this assumption he takes the present number to be 430,000, who are all protestant native converts, and this is exclusive of Ceylon. One hundred thousand native Protestant Christians in connexion with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and Church Missionary Society Missions, says he, may be found at present in the one collectorate of Tinnovelly in South India. We wish the learned Secretary of the Church Missionary Society had taken the trouble to shew the distribution of these converts in the several provinces of India.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that Babu Bamundass Mookerjea, zemindar of Ulah, has set a very laudable example of holding reunions of learned pundits at his residence once every year. We have received an account of one such reunion held on the 22nd ultimo, at which 150 learned pundits were present, all of whom received rewards according to their merits. There were discussions on some knotty points, one of which was the late lunar eclipse.

EFFORTS have been made, but not with very great success, to cultivate tobacoo of superior quality in parts of Arracan in British Burma. The soil there is said to be as good as the soil in the Phillipine islands, but the Burmese are too conservative to adopt any new-fangled schemes. It is said that if the Government would take the entire scheme in hand, tobacco cultivation might be successfully carried on, and a decided improvement would be apparent in the quality of the leaf. We object to every experiment being made at the expense of the general tax-payer.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH JULY.

THE ASSEMBLY of 60,000 pilgrims at Humpi, in the Madras Presidency, may be accepted as a proof of the recovery of the districts round about Humpi from the effects of the famine.

THE LUCKNOW TIMES, quoting a German paper, says that the army of the Chinese Empire consists, according to good authorities, of 600,000 men, of which 200,000 infantry and 80,000 cavalry form the standing army. The rest only serve as garrisons. The army is not by any means, though it has improved since 1860, to be compared with any European army. Only a small part of it has European weapons and has been drilled by English and French officers; the greater part of it is only supplied with heavy rusty sabres, pikes and even bows and arrows. The guard of the Palace quartered at Pekin numbers 17,000 men. It consists of six battalions of infantry, of whom four only are provided with breach-loaders, the remaining two with muskets six feet long, which require two men to fire, one serving as support to the weapon, while the other shoots. Belonging to the guard are 24 Russian Mountain guns. Of the remainder of the army only about 50,000, men have been drilled after the European fashion and these act as the garrison of the larger towns. As regards the Chinese fleet consisting of 12 large steamers, three frigates and 15 gun-boats its value is often under-rated. It is, however, badly officered.

THE FOLLOWING receipe for the cure of scorpion bite might be of interest to many: Pour two or three drops of water on a stone, put five or six common matches on the stone, and mix the phosphorus with the water so as to form a paste. Rub this paste on the place stung, and heat it with a live charcoal *without touching the paste.* The pain disappears after a few minutes.

THERE IS TO BE AN ELECTRIC RAILWAY! The *Railway Service Gazette* mentions that the Berlin Council of Magistrates has under consideration a proposal, submitted by Messrs. Siemens and Halski, for the construction of an electric railway across a portion of the German capital. The electro-dynamite machine, which will propel the train will be placed under the floor of the carriage between the wheels, and a steam engine of 60 horse power, which will be employed in the production of the electricity, will be placed at the terminus. The rate of speed is to be twenty miles an hour.

DEWAN RAMCOOMAR SINGH of Shahabad has received the thanks of the Lieutenant Governor for having withdrawn all claims to compensation for damage done to his property by the proceedings of the Irrigation Department.

THERE was good rain in all the districts in Bengal during the week ending 3rd July current. The most copious falls were in the Dacca, Backergunge, Tipperah, and Chittagong Districts, in 24-Pergunnahs, in all the districts of the Chota Nagpore Division and in Cooch Behar. Early rice and jute have suffered some damage in the Cooch Behar district.

INDIA witnessed the last of Lord Lytton on the 3rd instant. His Excellency arrived at Prince's Dock, Bombay, at 11 o'clock, where a pavilion, gaily decorated, had been erected for the accommodation of the officials and visitors. The weather cleared up during the night and his Lordship embarked without inconvenience. Very few persons were present to witness his Lordship's departure, and the reception he met with was cold. Beyond faint cheering there was no demonstration made.

THURSDAY, 8TH JULY.

BABU JODUNATH MOOKERJEA, a licentiate of medicine and a passed graduate of the Calcutta Medical College, who is a private practitioner and has done much to diffuse a knowledge of European medicine among his countrymen by his many published works, has appealed to the Secretary of State for redress of the wrong done to him by the Indian Government in allowing his book on the Preservation of Health to be superseded by Dr. Cunningham's publication on the same subject. The grounds of complaint on the part of Babu Jodunath are that his treatise above-mentioned was prepared about 12 years ago at the suggestion of Babu Bhoodeb Mookerjea, C. I. E. Inspector of Schools, who was of opinion that an elementary practical treatise was needed. The book has been written both in English and Bengali, and the last was accepted for general adoption as a text-book in the Vernacular Schools of Bengal. A Hindi edition of the same was made for the Behar Schools. Hearing of the intention of the Government of India to secure a sanitary primer, Babu Jodunath asked Mr. Croft's opinion as to whether he should prepare and place at the disposal of the Government of India his English translation of *Sarira Palana.* Mr. Croft encouraged him to take up the work and promised him his support. When the English edition came out, which had received considerable improvement over the original Bengali edition, the Director recommended it to the Government of Bengal for introduction into the schools in Bengal. The Government of India in the meantime had adopted Dr. Cunningham's treatise, which had been translated into the vernaculars, and ordered it to be printed for general use in all the schools. It is clear from the above statement of facts that Babu Judunath's is a hard case.

THE FOLLOWING occurs in one of the Mysore papers. A native youth, a witness in a case before a police Magistrate, being asked by the counsel for the prosecution whether a certain party referred to felt himself distressed at the death of his wife, naively answered—"Why should that distress him? Why should he cry? If he had lost his mother it would have been a different thing, he could not have replaced her. But this woman was only his wife, could he not take to himself another wife to compensate for the lost one?."

THE BOMBAY REVIEW publishes a letter from Mr. Burgess on our article on the Archæological Survey of Western India, and, in commenting on it, the Editor says, "we trust the *Hindoo Patriot* will be willing to correct itself, when proved to be in the wrong." We believe our contemporary needs no assurance from us that we are always willing to correct ourselves, "when proved to be wrong." In the present instance the proof is yet wanting. The letter is a second edition of what was addressed to us by Mr. Burgess in April last, and in our comments on it we clearly pointed out that Mr. Burgess was labouring under—well to take the mildest term—a mistake. Mr. Burgess said (1) we estimated the expenditure of the Survey "at double the sanctioned maximum grant," (2) "that the expenditure has always been considerably under the grant, and for at least two years did not amount to more than half the grant." Our estimate was Rs. 34,000 a year. That being alleged to be double the actual grant the amount should be Rs. 17,000, and a half of that sum would be Rs. 8500. Now, Mr. Burgess' salary is Rs. 1000 a month or Rs. 12,000 a year, and he gets travelling allowances, and has some establishment including two European assistants, and we cannot make out how eight thousand five hundred can cover twelve thousand plus travelling allowances and establishment. Mr. Burgess should have explained this riddle instead of repeating his statement a second time. Our contemporary says, "Mr. Burgess's 1 and 2 appear to be both inclusive and conclusive on his side," and so it may "appear" to a hasty reader, accepting the statement of a gentleman in good faith as it should be, and overpowered not a little by the alliteration; but as our contemporary is expected to know more than hasty readers, and has volunteered his services as an arbitrator, will he solve the riddle we have set before him? To refresh his memory we refer him to our issue of May 3rd. The simplest plan for him would be to quote the sanctioned grant and expenditure from some published document. A grain of fact is better than a bushel of arguments.

FRIDAY, 9TH JULY.

SO MARRIAGE expenses are increasing in England. The *Bombay Review* quotes the following from a London paper:

> There will soon have to be a Wedding Reform Company, as there has long been a Funeral Reform Association. The attendant expenses increase with every season, and if they continue in the same ratio, only the favoured few will, after a while, be able to afford to get married. Going to the Altar will soon be as dear as going to Law.

Is not woman's vanity at the bottom of marriage extravance everywhere?

DR. RAJENDRALALA MITRA answers *seriatim* the charges brought against his Budh-Gya by a correspondent in the above journal. We regret we have not space for the whole letter, but we extract the opening paragraph:

> The case of Messrs. Burgess & Co., must be sad indeed when such a free-lance as your correspondent has to be brought to the rescue. But is he really a free-lance? a knight errant roaming about to protect helpless innocence? Your correspondent pretends to sit as an impartial Judge between me and Messrs. Burgess & Co., while he is, I strongly suspect, one of the defendants who have been charged with false evidence in a literary court. Under the circumstances I would be perfectly justified in sticking to my practice of treating with contempt all persons who appear before the public under the cloak of a false name.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT has given property to the Mission of the United Presbyterians worth 8000l., and the donations of the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh amount to 16,000l. This mission in Egypt has 25 stations, nearly 1000 communicants and over 1200 pupils.

THE ULTRA PROTESTANTS, who have opposed the appointment of Catholics to high appointments under the English Government, should seek consolation in France. Three candidates for the Presidentship of the French Senate were Protestants, M.M. Leon Say, who was elected, Leroyer, and Pelletan.

THE SINGH SABHA is a new Sikh Association with head-quarters at Umritsar. The revival of the Sikh religion is its first care. Another object is to teach Punjabi and to spread its literature printed in Gurmukhi. Its programme includes the spread of scientific and industrial training, the establishment of schools, and the promotion of industrial exhibitions of the various branches of craftsmanship, in which this once warlike and now industrious people excel. We wish the Sabha every success.

THERE was a grand Durbar held by the Commissioner of Dacca at Mymensing on the auspicious occasion of the investiture of Raja Surjakant Acharji with the khilluts of his title. There were also festivities held by the Raja in honor of this occasion. We wish him long life and happiness. He ought to have been honored with the title long ere this. He is an ex-pupil of the Wards' Institution.

WE CANNOT understand why the Diamond Harbour Railway stops at Mogra. The new line will be an extension of the South Eastern Railway from Sonarpore to Mogra.

THE LAST number of the *Oriental Miscellany* has several interesting articles, among which is one on Tagores of Calcutta. It is based on the account of the Tagore family published by the late Hon'ble Prosunno Coomar Tagore. The writer has not exhausted the subject. We give below a list of honors conferred upon Raja Shourendramohun Tagore by European sovereigns and learned societies, which we doubt not our countrymen will read with pride:

> Doctor of Music, Knight Commander of the Order of Leopold of Belgium Knight Commander of the 1st class of the Order of Albert of Saxony; Chevalier of the Imperial order of Medjidie of Turkey and of the Royal Portuguese Military order of Christ; Knight of the Siamese order of Busabamala; Knight of the Gurkha order of Saraswati, Sangita Nayaka and Sangita Sagara of Nepaul, Founder and President of the Bengal Music School; Honorary Magistrate, Justice of the Peace and fellow of the University of Calcutta; Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, Great Britain and Ireland; Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon; Honorary Member of the Royal Swedish Musical Academy, Stockholm; Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon. Officier de L. Instruction Publique and officer D.Academie, Paris; Associate Member of the Royal Academy of sciences, Letters and Fine Arts of Belgium; Corresponding Member of the Musical Society of Amsterdam; Foreign Member of the Royal Philological and Ethnographical Institution of Netherlands India at the Hague; Corresponding Member of the University of Geneva; Socio Onorario of the Royal Academy of St. Cecilia, Rome; Socio Onorario Societa Didascalica Italiana; Accademico Correspondente of the Academy of the Royal Musical Institute and Ordinary Member of the Oriental Academy of Florence; Socio Correspondente of the Royal Academy of Raffaello, Urbino, Italy; Bene-Merito of the Royal University of Parma; Socio Cooperatore of the Academy of Pittagorica, Naples; Socio Onorario of the Philharmonic Academy of Bologna; Honorary Member of the Archæological Society of Athens, Greece; Socio Onorario of the Royal Academy of Palermo, Sicily; Patron of the Athenæum of the Royal University of Sassari, Sardinia; and Honorary Member of the Philharmonic Society of Melbourne, Australia; &c., &c., &c., &c.,

SATURDAY, 10TH JULY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY has contributed Rs. 1000 towards the Zoological Gardens Fund.

WE CONGRATULATE our contemporary of the *Provakur* on the enlargement of his paper. It is the oldest vernacular daily in Bengal. It owed its existence to the late Babu Eswar Chundra Gupta, the sweetest Bengali poet of his day, whose muse nursed some of our best poets of the present time. The paper is now in good hands.

WE INVITE attention to an advertizement in another column of *Victoria Rajshya* by Babu Gopal Chunder Mookerjea, Editor of the *Provakur.* It is a translation of Mr. Wheeler's Delhi Assemblage. The English version has of course merits of its own, but the Bengali version is worthy of the grand occasion which it chronicles. There is much in this book, which distant readers who had no opportunity of seeing the most magnificent State display ever held in this country under the auspices of British rule, would like to know.

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THE CALCUTTA LITERARY SOCIETY, of which by the bye we do not hear much, has presented a welcome address to Lord Ripon, which His Lordship has kindly acknowledged. The Puna Survajanik Sabha has similarly presented an address to the new Viceroy, and the following is the reply thereto :

The Honorary Secretary, P, S. Sabha.

Dear Sir.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General desires me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 19th June and its enclosures, which have been laid before him.

I am to request that you will be good enough to convey to the Managing Committee of the Poona Survajanik Sabha his Excellency's thanks for their congratulations on his appointment.—I remain, &c..—H. M. DURAND, Officiating Private Secretary.—Simla, June 27.

The reply is laconic.

WE CANNOT ALLOW General Litchfield, Consul General of the United States in Calcutta, to leave our country without an expression of regret, He is an accomplished and amiable gentleman, and though not of an ostentatious disposition used to take a lively interest in the welfare of the people of this country. He is a man of generous sympathies.

SIMLA, says the *Pioneer*, has had an abnormal share of soaking, this season, so far. The morning of Thursday, the 1st, opened with heavy rain, which, instead of clearing up towards evening, continued steadily, nor only all that day and night, but without intermission for about five days and nights. For the first time, on Monday evening, the deluge ceased, but the break was very far from being a clearing up. Of course the roads and retaining walls were melting and crumbling away in a good many places. We hope Lord Ripon will see that those, who misguided him to Simla, are not fit to be trusted in matters of this kind.

IN STATING the reason why Babu Brojendrakumar Seal has not yet been invested with the powers of Sessions Judge, we committed a mistake by saying that he had been appointed on probation. This is not correct. He is as *pucka* a Judge as Mr. Brown of 24-Pergunnahs or Mr. Grant of Hooghly.

WE ARE GALD to see it stated that the Maharaja of Kashmir has remitted the duty on shawl manufacture. We hope this measure will revive this important branch of national industry in Kashmir.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: —1. Annal Report on the Insane Asylums in Bengal for 1879. 2. Christianity and Hinduism a lecture, by the Right Revd. R. Caldwell, D.D.L.L.D. London. 3. The Inner Citadel of Religion. By Ditto. Ditto. 4 Indian Telegraph Guide, corrected up to 1st July 1880, Parts I. and II. 5. Notes on Punkahs by H. Bull. 6. The *Calcutta Magazine* for July 1880. 7. Proceedings of the Anjuman-i-Punjab regarding the Appointment of Kazi Bill. 8. Trade and Navigation Returns No. 2. of 1880-81. 9. Pleasant Pastime for leisure-hours, consisting of several pieces of original poetry. By Charles McMillan. Reprinted chiefly from the Masonic Record of Western India. 10. Report on the Administration of Travancore for 1878-79. 11. A Court of Appeal for Indian grievances. A paper read before the East India Association. By the Right Hon'ble Lord Stanley of Alderley 12. Tantra-Kulpa-Toru. Edited by Chunderkumar Dutt. 13. *Masik Putrika and Shomalochoni*. A monthly Magazine, No. 3, for Assar. 14. *Prokriti*. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. 15. Samajic Niti Sikha. By Brajendra Chundra Ghosh. 16. The Saddarshana-Chintanika or studies in Indian Philosophy, Vol. 4. No. 5. 17. Phulabala. A book of songs in Bengali. By Debendranath Sen. 18. Messrs. Parker & Co.'s monthly Illustrated Price List of types, presses and machinery. 19. Ditto. Ditto. of printing paper, cards &c., of Messrs. John Dickinson & Co.,

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London July, 4th.—An action has been brought in the Court of Queen's Bench against Mr. Bradlaugh to test the legality of his affirming allegiance.

5th.—The *Daily News* publishes a telegram which states that the Porte is inciting the Albanians to resist the Greeks in occupying Epirus. The commission appointed to enquire into the Tay bridge disaster have reported that the architect is severely to blame.

6th.—A Ministerial Bill has been introduced in the House of Commons to compensate evicted Irish tenants in certain circumstances. General Skobeloff has despatched a column to occupy Kizil Arvat.

6th.—In the House of Commons last night, the Secretary of State for India said, in reply to a question that full information had been received from the Government of India on the state of the Indian finances, which exhibited the expenditure as exceeding the estimates by nine millions sterling, and the estimated deficit for 1880-81 as three millions.

8th.—The *Times* urges the Government to hasten a definite course in Afghanistan.

8th.—The eastern situation is threatening. Both Turkey and Greece are arming.

8th.—The Board of Trade Import returns for the past month amount to £30,437,500, showing an increase of £2,625,000 as compared with last year. The Export returns amount to £18,437,500, showing an increase of £1,875,000 as compared with last year.

8th.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Eldorado*. homeward bound, from Calcutta, &c., arrived here this morning.

9th.—In the House of Commons last night, in reply to a question, the Premier said that the reported Russian defeat in Kashgaria was not confirmed. and that neither the Russian Ambassador nor the Chinese Minister in London believed the report. The premier also said that, in case of war being declared between Russia and China, the British Government would avail itself of Russia's offer to enter into communication respecting British interests. The under-Secretary for India, the Marquis of Lansdowne, has resigned his office on account of his dissenting from the Government Irish Compensation Bill, which gives the County Court Judges power to give compensation to tenants evicted for non-payment of rent.

9th.—The aspect of Eastern affairs is less threatening. In the House of Commons last night the Premier, in reply to question, said that the Porte had always deferred to the unanimous representations of the great Powers, and, therefore, it was unfair to assume that resistance would be offered now to the recent demands of those Powers. The *Daily News* assumes that the British Government is hopeful of a satisfactory settlement of the present difficulty. The Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question said that he would introduce the Indian budget at the end of this month. It is stated that Chung-How, the Ambassador who conceded Kuldja to Russia has been reprieved to show that China is not desirous of hurting Russian dignity and to exhibit a desire for the maintenance of peace.

Berlin, July 4th.—The Upper House has passed a bill mitigating the Falck laws.

7th.—The Chamber of Deputies have adopted a compromise to amnesty all persons whom M. Grevy may pardon before July 14.

Paris July 3rd.—The Senate has rejected the bill of amnesty by a small majority, but has voted a resolution amnestying all except assassins and incendiaries.

7th.—The Federal Council has negatived the proposal to adopt a double standard.

Constantinople, July 2nd.—The Turkish Government is determined to resist the demands arising out of the decision of the late Conference at Berlin. Turkey is mobilizing an army Corps

6th.—Tranquillity having been restored at Haifa, the gunvessel *Bittern* has left Syrian coast.

St. Petersburg July 6th.—General Kaufmann has gone Kuldja to take command of the Russian forces against the Chinese. It is reported that the Chinese have forcibly enrolled six thousand Kashgarians to repair the roads. A further increase in the Russian squadron in the Pacific is intended.

Berlin, July 9th.—The Chinese have captured the Russian explorer Prjevalsky, and pillaged a Russian caravan. General Skobeleff has sent officers to Orenburg to hire 5,000 camels.

Paris 9th July.—The French senate have voted an amendment to the Amnesty Bill excepting assassins and incendiaries whose sentences were passed for crimes not committed under the commune.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 13th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject : Expansion of bodies by Heat.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, on Wednesday, the 14th Inst., at 5 P. M.

Subject : Nitric Acid.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J. C. I. E., on Thursday, the 15th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject : Optical Study of Sounds.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, on Saturday the 17th Inst., at 3 P. M.

Subject : Aluminium.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1880.

THE AFGHAN POLICY OF THE LIBERALS.

LORD HARTINGTON has made another statement to Parliament on the Afghan Policy of the present Government. His Lordship knew that every single word he might utter on the subject would be carefully weighed by the public, and so he took the precaution of drawing up a memorandum. Instead of making an oral speech, His Lordship read this carefully-drawn up memorandum to the House of Commons, which we gave in our last. This memorandum reveals the Afghan policy of the Liberal Government more fully than the statements which Lord Hartington made to Parliament on the 22nd and 24th of May. We now see pretty clearly what course of action Mr. Gladstone's cabinet proposes to pursue in regard to Afghanistan. Lord Hartington states that the objects of the Government so far as Kabul is concerned, are mainly two, *viz.* to bring the actual military operations to a close and to leave behind us when the main body of the troops retires in the autumn, something like a prospect of settled Government. We have, on previous occasions, explained fully our reasons for holding that the Liberals would, in spite of their protestations, prolong the Afghan war unnecessarily, if they allowed the British forces to remain at Kabul until a settled Government has been established. We admire the noble object the Liberals have in view; but we are thoroughly convinced of the utter impossibility of accomplishing it within a reasonable period of time and at a reasonable cost. The plain truth is, that no sensible and strong Afghan Sirdar, who should really to rule Kabul would accept the Amirship at the hands of the *kafir* invaders of his country. He knows well that he would seriously imperil his chances of ruling his country, if he were thought by his countrymen to have received his crown at the hands of the English. We agree with Sir Erskine Perry that if the Afghans were left to themselves they would constitute some sort of Government. It would certainly be repugnant to British feeling to leave Kabul in a state of anarchy and disorder after having destroyed its government; but then the mischief caused by the iniquitous invasion of Afghanistan cannot be thoroughly repaired.

Lord Hartington distinctly says that the Liberal Government does not view with favour the arrangement made in regard to Candahar; but their engagements which have been entered into and to which the honour of the country is pledged must be respected. In the opinion of the present Government, no settlement of Candahar would be satisfactory, which would make the permanent occupation of the place by a large British force a necessity. Lord Hartington tells us that Lord Ripon will examine the Candahar question from this point of view. If the new Viceroy should deal with the question on the lines indicated in Lord Hartington's memorandom, there can hardly be any doubt as to the conclusion to which he will come. Candahar cannot exist as an independent State separate from Afghanistan, unless our Government permanently maintain a large body of troops there for the protection of its ruler. As regards the question of a change of frontier, it will be re-opened by the new Viceroy. This is quite satisfactory. The Treaty of Gundamak ceased to exist with the massacre of the British Embassy on the 3rd of September last. In dealing with the frontier question, Lord Ripon cannot too carefully bear in mind what has been so pertinently pointed out by Sir Erskine Perry, that there does not exist a *consensus* of military opinion upon the subject; that Sir Henry Norman, a high authority on the question, thinks that both on military and political grounds it is far wiser to retire altogether from the mountains as soon as possible, and that wherever we may draw the scientific line in the mountain range, we cannot stop there, but must advance. If Lord Ripon should allow himself to be guided in this matter by the theories of ambitious military officers, without giving sufficient weight to political and financial considerations, he would grievously disappoint our expectations.

THE OPIUM DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A DEPUTATION of philanthropists, amateur and professional, waited upon the Marquis of Hartington on the 4th June, to protest against the opium trade with China and to press upon the Secretary of State for India the desirability of abolishing it. Lord Hartington informed the deputation that when the matter would come before the House of Commons, it would be his duty to give some expression of his views on the question. The very same evening the subject was brought before the Lower House by Mr. J. W. Pease. He contended that the opium traffic could not be defended from a moral point of view; that England was doing a serious wrong to China by forcing Indian Opium upon her. That the Indian Government was increasing the production of opium and extending the export of the drug; and that even though the Chinese could not be prevented from consuming the drug, Christian England should free herself from all complicity in this trade. Mr. Pease declared that he would not view England's transactions with the Chinese in reference to this matter by the low standard of the financial wants of the Indian Government. "As a Christian nation," said he, "they must deal with a question on certain laws laid down by that

Gospel in which almost every one in the country believed, by the high moral law and by the international law which was observed among civilized nations." Mr. Pease, it is only fair to say, had the good sense to acknowledge that the Indian Government, in view of the present financial position, cannot dispense with the revenue derived from opium. He, however, advised that Government to reduce expenditure and avoid expensive wars, and thus pave the way towards the abolition of the opium trade. But though the revenue from the opium cannot now be dispensed with, the Government Mr. Pease thought should at once begin to do right by China. He thus concluded his speech :—"All that he asked was that the noble Lord Hartington would give his best consideration to the question and the moral wrong we had been doing to a friendly people for the last 40 years." The position taken up by sentimental moralists and philanthropists in reference to the opium trade is, in a word, this—that the financial difficulties of the question must yield to the moral difficulties.

Nothing could be more satisfactory and encouraging than the speech which Lord Hartington made in answer to the objections urged by Mr. Pease and those who think with him against the opium trade. This speech clearly shows that His Lordship has thoroughly mastered the subject, and he has the true interests of the people of India in his heart. Dealing first with the moral aspect of the question, Lord Hartington argues that it has yet to be proved that opium is really so demoralizing not only in its abuse, but also in its use that the sale of it ought to be absolutely prohibited all over the world ; that till opium is proved to be more injurious than other stimulants it cannot be urged that it is the duty of the British Government to assist the Chinese Government in the total prohibition of the trade ; that even if we did prohibit its exportation from India it is by no means certain that we should thereby very materially assist the Chinese Government in the prevention of its use in China, for much of the opium consumed in that country is grown by the Chinese themselves ; that it may well be doubted whether China really and seriously desires to put a stop to the use of this drug altogether; and that the abolition of the Indian opium trade would simply have the effect of increasing the Chinese production of the drug and of reviving the illicit traffic in opium, which, when it existed, proved demoralizing to all concerned in it, merchants, sailors and Chinese officials. Coming to the financial aspect of the question, Lord Hartington made the following thoughtful and pertinent observations :—"This is not a time at which we can afford to tamper with any branch of the Indian revenue. The House has had before it within a very few days statements shewing the unexpected and very serious cost of the war which has been waged, and which I am sorry to say is still continuing a war entered into in the supposed interests of the people of India, and the cost of which is at present altogether uncertain. At such a time as this it is not desirable to ask the House to express an opinion which might have the effect of diminishing prospectively the amount of any source of revenue that the Indian Government at present enjoys. But whether the subject is brought on at this time or any other I must make some protest against the invitation addressed by my hon'ble friend and some of his supporters to the House, to consider this question entirely from the point of view of the dictates of morality as they are entertained by some members of this House and to altogether neglect the subject as it relates to India and Indian policy. My hon'ble friend says he should be sorry to be suspected of judging this question on the low standard of Indian finance. But it is a question of Indian finance. Among all the eloquent declamations on the subject I have not yet heard any suggestion that any, but the Indian Government and the Indian people should bear any loss the Indian revenue may sustain from the cessation of this tax. None has suggested that in deference to our moral feelings we are to recoup the Indian Government for the loss it would sustain. Of course, I do not mean to say that we being charged with the Government of the great empire of India, can discard the dictates of morality ; but on the other hand, I say that we must consider this question as an Indian question and not be led away solely by those feelings of morality in which we might justly indulge, if we were dealing with our own interests, and not with the interests of the millions of India. Morality of this kind is extremely cheap, and we should perhaps hear less of the immorality of this traffic and of the expediency of putting an end to it, immediatly or prospectively, if these speeches had to be accompanied with a demand made on the English taxpayer for the £6,000,000 or £7,000,000, or some part of it ; which it is proposed so lightly that India should surrender." All this is simply unanswerable.

Lord Hartington clearly shows that while the abolition of the opium trade will ruin the finances of India and bring incalculable evils upon her teeming millions, it is extremely doubtful whether the adoption of this course would check the consumption of opium in China. This must be the opinion of every sensible and right-thinking person, who has thoroughly studied the question. The sentimental moralists and philanthropists, who carp against the Indian opium, should understand that even if the Treaty of Tientsin were torn to pieces to-morrow, no practical good would result to the Chinese people from the measure. The simple truth is that so long as the appetite for opium exists in China—and it should be carefully borne in mind that national tastes like national habits cannot be altered in a day—there will be no difficulty in providing means for its gratification. If India ceased to grow and export the drug, it would be supplied from other sources. Sir George Campbell pertinently remarked in the course of the debate that "if in a Quixotic spirit we prohibited the cultivation of opium in India, the effect would be to increase its cultivation in other countries, such as Persia, Turkey and America." This is as clear as the most elementary proposition. Nor is this all. If the present open trade with China were put a stop to, the effect would be to revive the illicit trade which formerly existed. This was proved to demonstration by Lord Hartington, who in the course of his speech, reminded Mr. Pease that the policy recommended by him was tried for many years with results satisfactory neither to China nor to ourselves. His Lordship said :—"From the beginning of the century to the year 1860, that policy prevailed and I ask my hon'ble friend and the House, with what results. They were an enormous illicit trade accompanied by the demoralization and degradation of all concerned in it—the demoralization of the merchants engaged in it, of the sailors, of the Chinese officials, and in short of every one connected with the trade. It further resulted in conflicts between the Chinese and the merchants who embarked in that illicit trade and who, I am sorry to say, were mostly men of our nation. These conflicts led to diplomatic quarrels, which usually ended in war. What is there to show that a return to prohibition now would not be followed by the same state of things. And does my hon'ble friend think that any such policy can be effectually prohibitive and the prevention of smuggling is possible? I hold that it is not likely to be absolutely suppressed, and that it will produce all the injurious consequences of which we have had more than enough experience in former times. It is far better if the trade must continue, that it should be conducted under recognized regulations and under proper control, and that it should be so managed as to be made to furnish a revenue not only to the Indian, but also to the Chinese Government." This view of the case is sure to commend itself to the common sense of the thinking portion of the community.

Then, it is high time that the sentimental moralists and philanthropists who protest against the Indian opium revenue, were disabused of the notion that the use of the drug in moderate quantities is injurious to the Chinese. The abuse of opium, like that of every other stimulant, is certainly hurtful ; but, as Lord Hartington remarks, it has yet to be proved that its moderate use is injurious. Indeed, the moderate use of the drug has been proved to be beneficial in vast districts of China exposed to fever. The late Mr. Margary's journal records the fact that during his unfortunate journey through China to join the Horace Brown Mission at Bhamo during Lord Northbrook's Viceroyalty, he used to take an opium pill daily, for the purpose of keeping off fever, and that the precaution was successful. Regarding the alleged injurious effects of opium smoking upon the Chinese, we may quote here the testimony of Dr. Ayres, the Colonial Surgeon of Hongkong, who writes :—"As a matter of fact, opium smoking, as used by the majority, has very little permanent effect upon the system ; it is as easily stopped as tobacco smoking and with as little harm to the subject. A very great deal of nonsense has been written on the subject of its injurious effects. An opium smoker consumes but a small quantity of opium, and the power of the drug is not exhausted by one smoking, as the ashes are reprepared over and over again. Opium therefore, used in this way, does but little harm. * * * *The opium smoker gives himself up to sensual indulgence, is lazy and incapable of work when he carries it to excess; in moderation it is no more harmful than tobacco, and stopping it causes as little inconvenience in most cases.*" This testimony, coming, as it does, from a professional man who has spent many years among the Chinese, ought to be conclusive. Of course, opium is liable to abuse, but so are ardent spirits and other stimulants. The Englishman who advises the abolition of the opium trade on principle, exposes himself to the retort, "physician, cure thyself." Mr. Fawcett makes the following observations on this point :—"Much had been said about the immorality of the trade, but he never could see much difference between raising revenue from opium and raising 26 millions, as we did in this country to a great extent, out of the intemperance, improvidence and vice of the people. What was the difference ? He was opposed to much of what was proposed as temperance legislation, but he was as much a friend of temperance as any one could be, and he had no hesitation in saying that both in Ireland and in the back slums of Glasgow he could find scenes of misery produced by that drink out of which we raised revenue quite as humiliating as any you could find in China produced by the use of opium." This is the language of a sensible and thinking man who does not allow himself to be led away by the cry of moralists and philanthropists, which is always very taking. The *Pall Mall Gazette* writing on this subject after the opium debate of 1875 in the House of Commons, observed :—"If we look to the great vice of northern nations, it appears indisputable that the evils of drinking within these isles are immeasurably greater than those which have hitherto been traced to opium-smoking. We have at home more crime and vice, more wrong from waste of substance and violence, more injury to the national industry and wealth of the nation than can possibly be identified with the consumption of opium in China." What do Mr. Pease and those who think with him on the opium question say to all this ? Are they prepared, we ask, to protest against the raising of the English revenue from ardent spirits, the abuse of which brings such incalculable evils on the British people ? We pause for a reply.

THE MURDERER NAIRNS.

FOR the second time within the last two decades a European has been convicted of murdering a native and sentenced to be hanged. We record this with sorrow. It gives no pleasure to a reasonable and right-minded man to know that a fellow-man of whatever race or creed has been guilty of such a heinous crime and sentenced to the extreme penalty of the law. Then again life for life is a barbarous punishment, which we for one abhor, but as long as this is the law of the land, the Judge is bound to give effect to it. The case of murderer Nairns has created some sensation in the town, which, it cannot be denied, is due to his race or nationality. The Jury in bringing in a verdict of *guilty* accompanied it with a strong recommendation to mercy, "1stly, on the ground of the excellent character of the prisoner as had been testified to by everyone asked about

it, and, 2ndly there being no premeditation whatever prior to the committal of the deed." The Judge enquired if the gentlemen of the Jury were satisfied that, on the occasion of his second visit to the ship, the prisoner had not gone there to arm himself for purposes of revenge. The foreman replied that the Jury were convinced that there had been no *malice prepense*, and that his offence had been committed on the spur of the moment. On Thursday last the Judge, Mr. Justice Sewell White, delivered sentence, but before His Lordship delivered it Mr. Anderson Souttar, counsel for the prisoner, moved for arrest of judgment on the ground that there was no *malice prepense* or forethought shewn in the commission of the crime. Mr. Justice White remarked :

His Lordship —Mr. Anderson Souttar, you know very well that the Indian Penal Code has nothing to do with 'malice prepense," and very rightly does away with the use of such ambiguous term ; it was special object of the framers of the Code to get rid of it, as a great many mistakes were committed under it. You can bring any other point which you can properly urge, but you have no right to ask the Court to administer a law which does not prevail in this country.

Again :

I do not think it necessary to hear you, Mr. Bell, I see no grounds to reserve the question raised here for decision in another Court, as I have no doubt on the subject myself. I charged the jury under the Indian Penal Code, and their attention was drawn to what constitutes the ingredients of the offence of culpable homicide, in what cases homicide amounts to murder, in what cases it does not, and what, under ordinary circumstances, amounts to murder. I also drew the attention of the jury to the distinction in the Indian law about murder as compared with that laid down in the English law. The Indian law has carefully omitted even quoting the word "malice," and for the very good reason, because it has a technical construction put upon it, according to English law, in which when applied to fact and laid before ordinary laymen, it very often leads to mistakes and misunderstanding. After my charge the jury retired and returned a verdict, finding the prisoner clearly guilty of murder, but accompanied that verdict with a recommendation to mercy on the grounds of the prisoner's previous good character, and that the crime was committed without any previous premeditation. Then in answer to a question of mine as to what their opinion was, as to whether the prisoner had or had not on the second occasion of his leaving the ship left it with the intention of doing mischief to any of her Majesty's subjects, they answered what I took down, *viz.*, that it was done on the spur of the moment, and that he had not any evil intent in leaving the ship the second time. They used the Crown Officer tells me, the word *"malice," but in the sense of no intention.* I now proceed, therefore, painful as it is, to do what I consider to be my duty, and pass the extreme sentence of the law on the prisoner. It is painful to me, not because I have the slightest sympathy with the offence, or that the crime is not one of great enormity, but on account of the age of the prisoner, and because he bore that good character which was mentioned by the jury as one of their reasons for mercy —a character which I believe he bore as connected with his behaviour towards men of his own class, race, and creed, and from which, perhaps, very little conclusion can be drawn as to how he might behave in the presence of others; and the evidence perfectly rebuts the conclusion that, in the presence of another and a subject race, he did not show the same consideration that he showed in the presence of his own countrymen.

His Lordship then delivered the following sentence :

George Nairns,—you have been found guilty by the unanimous verdict of the jury of the crime of murder, and no one who has a reasonable mind, and who heard the evidence which was produced at the trial, can entertain any doubt that it was a true and just verdict. The gentlemen of the jury while finding that verdict, at the same time strongly recommended you to mercy on the grounds of your previous good character, and that the crime which you committed was committed without premeditation. That recommendation will be forwarded to the proper quarter, and the Executive Government in their wisdom will deal with that recommendation as they deem fit. But I, sitting to administer the Queen's justice, am bound by important considerations to administer justice to all her Majesty's subjects without reference to race, color, or creed, and must, therefore, leave that recommendation to be dealt with by the Government. The offence which you committed was this. At about 12 P. M. of the night of the 29th June, when coming with some of your comrades at the gate of the P. and O. Co's yard, you, and those with you, met a native policeman, the deceased, and asked him, in a language which he did not understand, whether that was the right road to your ship, and he made some signs which was not understood. Whilst this was going on, you walked up to the man. You had a stick in your hand, and you struck him a blow on the upper part of his person which caused him to fall upon his knees,—whether from the force of the blow, or some particular terror on his part, is not known. You, then, when he was on his knees, without any provocation, without anything like sudden fright, without any excuse, whilst you were in your right mind without even the miserably feeble excuse that you were under the influence of drink,—I say apparently (on the evidence) when in your right mind and senses,—and certainly sober enough to know what you were about,—you whipped out your knife which you had with you, then laid hold of the man's chin or head, and then immediately plunged the knife into the throat of the man, and drew that murderous weapon through his throat, and cut his throat open, through, from the peculiar way, in which you held his head, the larger vessels of the man's neck appeared to have escaped. In other words you treated you killed that man without any consideration or thought whatever ; you killed him, in fact, without any more thought than you would have killed a pariah dog or noxious animal which happened to come across your path. You have been recommended to mercy ; but holding the position and the trust I do, I cannot look upon your offence in any other light than I would upon a similar crime committed by a Hindoo upon a European, or a fanatic Mussulman walking up to an Englishman and ripping open his stomach with a sword. Your crime was a weak and a cruel one. You are a man who belongs to a superior and a martial race. You attacked in this case a man without the slightest provocation, a man who was on his knees before you ; and I look upon the crime as one of great enormity. It is essential in order to preserve peace among all her Majesty's subjects, which are of all races, colors, and creeds, and to preserve peace and security of person and life, which ought to exist under every good Government that such a crime as yours should be condemned, and that it should meet with condign punishment. Under such circumstances, painful as it is to me, it is incumbent upon me that I should pass the extreme sentence of the law upon you.

His Lordship then, with a few other remarks, passed sentence upon the prisoner as follows :—You will be removed from here to the jail, and from there, at a date which will be hereafter specified, to the place of execution, where you will be hanged by the neck till you are dead.

Two of our morning contemporaries—the third, the *Indian Daily News*, be it said, to its honor, has been both fair and impartial—we are sorry to observe, find fault with the Judge for using certain expressions in the sentence, which they hold reflect upon the Jury as actuated by race-feeling in recommending the prisoner to mercy. The *Statesman* says :

The Judge had no right to use words which conveyed such an insinuation against the jury. Whether or not the fact that the prisoner was a European and his victim a native had any effect on the minds of the jurymen, is a matter between themselves and their individual consciences ; no one could prevent the Judge from suspecting that it had, but" the position he holds " ought to have prevented him from indicating his suspicion by so broad an insinuation. Indeed, we doubt if it was wise to introduce the race question into the judgment at all. The only purpose that could be served by doing so was to fill the public mind with sense of the lofty impartiality of the Judge as contrasted with the weak, unworthy bias of the jurymen, and to lower the confidence of the native community in the fairness of a European jury.

The *Statesman* has been from conviction a pro-native journal, and it would be therefore most unjust to suspect its motive, but if we mistake not its editor was empannalled on the jury, which tried Nairns, and its remarks in this matter cannot, therefore, be regarded as altogether disinterested. Its condemnation of the Judge may have been prompted by a natural wish for self-vindication.

The *Englishman* says :

Such remarks as those to which we are referring are especially hurtful to Europeans in this country, and especially prejudicial in their bearing on the relations of Europeans with the natives of the country, from the encouragement they tend to give to the belief, already too common among the latter, that Europeans look upon an offence committed by one of their own race against a native as *ipso facto* less morally wrong, and less deserving of punishment at the hands of the law, than a similar offence committed by one native against another, or by a native, against a European.

The above remarks would have been appropriate and correct, if in times past the tendency in the sessions trials in the late Supreme Court had not been to acquit the European guilty of taking a native's life. The impression on this subject was so strong in the public mind that when our present Lieutenant-Governor was questioned by the Indigo Commission of 1860 as to the comparative merits of the administration of criminal justice in Calcutta and in the Mofussil he answered.—" If I were a guilty man I should prefer to take my trial at the Supreme Court of Calcutta." For the first time in the history of British rule in India a European convicted of murdering a native was hanged in 1862. It was the man Rudd, who committed a most brutal murder without any provocation. He wanted to purchase a sheep, which was with young, and which the deceased would not part with ; the refusal provoked Rudd, who maltreated him, and afterwards brought out a loaded gun, and as the man was going away took two deliberate aims at him from the edge of a hill, which had instant deadly effect. The Judge, Sir Mordaunt Wells, strongly charged for conviction, and the jury found the prisoner guilty. But a strong move was made by the non-official European community to obtain a pardon for the doomed man. Lord Elgin was then the Governor General of India, and His Lordship was firm as a rock. He caused the following reply to be sent to the memorialists :

FROM E. C. BAYLEY ESQ.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
TO LONGUEVILLE CLARKE ESQ.,
Barrister at Law.
Dated Fort William, the 20th June 1862

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge your letter of the 18th instant, addressed to the Private Secretary to the Governor General, forwarding a Memorial originally addressed to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and praying that the sentence of death which has been passed in Her Majesty's Supreme Court upon the convict John Rudd may not be carried into effect.

2. In reply I am desired to state that the Governor General in Council has given to all the circumstances of the case the fullest and most careful consideration. He has, moreover, consulted the learned Judge who presided at the trial.

3. After carefully weighing all the facts brought before him, the Governor General in Council has been unable to discover any thing that would justify him in interfering with the course of the Law.

4 His Lordship in Council therefore deeply regrets that he does not feel himself able to comply with the prayer of the memorialists.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) E. C. BAYLEY.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

This case is now a matter of history. After eighteen years a similar case has occurred. We must candidly confess that the feeling has of late considerably improved among the better portion of the non-official European community. But the genus "rampant Anglo-Saxon" has by no means diminished, and the remarks made by Mr. Justice White were evidently intended for men of this class. The recommendation of the prisoner to mercy by the Jury might have also roused the indignation of the Judge. The murder if it indicated want of malice also indicated a feeling of a most revolting kind. The Judge was evidently convinced that Nairns would not have acted so wantonly, if he had not thought that he was dealing with a being no better than a dog or a cat. And it is of the utmost moral and political importance that persons given to this morbid feeling should be corrected of it. The Jury by recommending the prisoner to mercy practically held out an encouragement to men of this class for crimes of this nature. It is observable that if any body was responsible for raising the race question, it was the Counsel for the defence, who first challenged the native jurors, evidently from a race-bias, and then in his address to the jury made a strong appeal to their feelings as Englishmen. The Judge simply did his duty when he took occasion in delivering the sentence to rebuke this race-feeling. On the other hand it should be borne in mind that Mr. Justice White is the greatest friend of the sailors in Calcutta ; for his sympathy with them he has been dubbed by a contemporary the " Calcutta Plimsoll," and surely he would not have inflicted upon Nairns the extreme penalty of the law or made the remarks he did, if his moral sense had not been shocked by the crime, and by the recommendation of the guilty man to mercy by the Jury.

IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL.

THE reader may remember that early in the Session of 1878, Mr. E. Stanhope, the late Under-Secretary of State for India, in moving for the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into public works expenditure in this country, stated that on the money spent in recent years on schemes of irrigation in Bengal, the return yielded is only ½ per cent. Even this estimate of the financial results of the Bengal Canals appears to have been much above the mark. We have before us the Revenue Report of irrigation works in the Lower Provinces for the official year 1878-79. The capital outlay on the Bengal Canals to the end of the year under report was Rs. 4,93,10,013, or in round numbers, five crores of rupees. The amount of interest payable by the Bengal Government to the Imperial Treasury, under the Canal compact entered into in March 1877, is Rs. 21,59,507. This sum does not include interest on the capital outlay on works which have been abandoned, as it has lately been decided that no interest is payable by the Government of Bengal on such outlay. The canal revenue from all sources amounted, during the year under report, to Rs. 8,51,133 as compared with Rs. 4,94,772 in 1877-78 and Rs. 3,29,760 in 1876-77. The working expenses for the year were Rs. 8,05,610 as against Rs. 7,02,857 in 1877-78 and Rs. 5,97,960 in 1876-77. Therefore the net revenue yielded by the Bengal Canals in 1878-79 was Rs. 45,523. The remainder of the interest payable by the local Government to the Imperial treasury amounting to upwards of Rs. 21,00,000

had to be borne by the Provincial funds. Although such is the financial position of Bengal canals, still the Government of India declares these results to be satisfactory. "The receipts," remarks the Chief Engineer, "have exceeded the working expenses by Rs. 45,523; thus *for the first time* Bengal irrigation has shown a profit which would have been greater had the outstanding balances been collected." The total accumulated debt due by the Bengal Canals on account of interest and working expenses to the end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,53,89,005.

Such were the broad financial results of irrigation works in Bengal for the official year 1878-79. To form a correct estimate of the financial position and prospects of the Bengal canals, it is necessary to examine separately the results of each canal. And we take the Orissa canals first. The capital outlay on these works to the end of the year under report was Rs. 1,83,61,546; and during the year under report they yielded Rs. 1,82,004—*viz.*, Rs.1,16,416 from water-rates; Rs. 57,042 from navigation; and Rs. 8,546 from miscellaneous revenue. The total area irrigated in Orissa was 1,43,175 acres against 1,19,042 acres in the previous year; while 1,11,250 acres were charged with water-rate against 98,495 acres in 1878-79. We notice that 94,492 acres were leased for five years under the following conditions:—(1) that the whole irrigable Khareef area of the village must be included; (2) that the assessment be based on former measurement, or on the cadastral survey maps when available; (3) that the rate for flow irrigation be Re. 1-8 and Re. 1 for lift per acre. These reduced rates apply to those who take out leases for five years. The working expenses of the Orissa Canals during the year were Rs. 2,39,690. The total debt due by the Orissa canals on account of interest and unpaid working expenses amounts for the year to Rs. 8,69,609 and to the end of the year to Rs. 71,04,424. The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 28,796 on account of water-rates and miscellaneous canal revenue, while the assessments falling due within the year amounted to Rs. 1,76,115 making a total demand of Rs. 2,04,997. Of this amount, Rs. 1,21,804 were collected and Rs. 2,834 remitted or written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 80,237 at the close of the year. The revenue from navigation on the Orissa canals has been steadily advancing, which is very satisfactory. During the year under report the steam-launch *Pioneer* was employed in towing passenger-barges between Cuttack and Chandbally. This experiment has proved most successful. The net financial result of the Orissa canals for the year 1878-79 was that the receipts fell short of the working expenses by Rs. 57,086; and this, be it remembered, has occured in the case of works from which according to the most moderate calculations of engineers, a profit of at least 16 per cent. had been expected! The capital outlay on the Midnapore canal to the end of the year under report was Rs. 73,29,941. The total receipts for the year were Rs. 1,70,710 and the expenditure Rs. 172,836. The receipts therefore fell short of the working expenses by Rs. 2,126. The total debt due by the Midnapore canal for unpaid working expenses and interest amounted for the year to Rs. 3,26,659 and up to the end of the year to Rs. 27,19,883. The total area irrigated by the Midnapore canal was 58,731 acres, of which 57,751 acres were under lease for four and five years, and the remaining 980 acres for one year. The total demand for water-rate and miscellaneous revenue, inclusive of arrears of previous years, amounted to Rs. 1,31,932 of which Rs. 93,262 were realized and Rs. 5,393 remitted during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 33,277. The assessments for water-rates amounted to Rs. 88,777, of which Rs. 62,717, or about 70 per cent were collected in the year. The navigation revenue of the Midnapore canal fell off in 1878-79 in consequence of the cessation of the demand for rice for export to Madras. The Hidgellee Tidal canal yielded a surplus of Rs. 37,613 during the year, which represents a profit of 2·10 per cent. on the capital outlay of Rs. 17,83,905. But this canal, it must not be forgotten, is a purely navigation work; there is no irrigation from it. The Sone canals were brought more fully into operation during the year under report, and this was the main cause of the great increase in the irrigation revenue of the year. The capital outlay in these canals to the end of 1878-79 was Rs. 2,07,74,097. The receipts from the canals during the year were Rs. 4,37,626 and the working expenses Rs. 3,70,504. The works thus yielded a profit of Rs. 67,122, which represents nearly one per cent. on the capital expenditure. The interest charge for the year for the Sone canals was Rs. 9,03,090. On these canals the irrigated area decreased from 241,790 acres to 197,018 acres in 1878-79. The greater portion of this difference was in the rubbee crop, which is chiefly attributed to losses of crops, the previous rubbee having made the cultivators doubtful of the success of irrigation. The development of sugarcane irrigation un- on the Sone canals is remarkable. The export of refined sugar from Shahabad by the East Indian Railway has increased from 28,170 maunds in 1874 to 4,61,399 maunds in 1879.

The Chief Engineer thus discusses the future prospects of the Bengal canals. He writes:—"For the spread of irrigation in Orissa we must look to the extension of the distributions and the completion of the canal system. In Midnapore the limits to which irrigation can be expected to extend have been nearly reached; further development must depend on the construction of reservoirs in the hills to supplement the supply in the river Cossye. On the Sone canals the eventual increase of the irrigated area is certain; but the rapidity with which it is likely to be developed will be dependant, in a great degree, on the seasons and the amount of the rainfall; much will also depend on the construction of village channels, and it is expected that the introduction of a satisfactory system of leases for long periods will have a most beneficial effect." The Chief Engineer admits that in Midnapore the limits to which irrigation can be expected to extend have been nearly reached; and as the receipts of the Midnapore canal fell short of the working expenses during the year under report, this work can hardly be a financial success. There is also not much prospect of a large spread of irrigation in Orissa. The Oriya cultivator does not see the necessity of artificial irrigation in years of good rainfall. Of course, the area irrigated by the Sone canals will increase; but whether the development of the revenue from these canals will be so great as to pay the interest on their capital expenditure remains to be seen.

THE EPIDEMIC FEVER IN THE NORTH-WEST.

FULLER information concerning the severe outbreak of fever which prevailed over most of the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the latter part of 1879 and the medical arrangements that were adopted by the Government for giving relief to the sick has now been placed before the public. It is clear that the fever, like that which afflicts the epidemic-stricken districts of Lower Bengal, was an exaggerated form of the ordinary autumnal fever. "The specific cause," says Dr. Planck, the Sanitary Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, "was doubtless malaria, resulting from the copious rain-fall of the year, which brought about a prolonged moisture of the soil, and a general rise in the spring-level. During my recent inquiries I have heard general complaint of the rapid rise of the water in the wells of the country generally as the rain-fall of the year continued, and an equally general complaint of the changed nature of the water which came into the wells then. Without doubt the cause of the disease was in the air, but I have little doubt that the cause was in the water also. It is certain that there was no complaint of the disease, no record of its mortality, until after the rains had saturated the earth. *If moisture has been the cause, the prevalence should be greatest where the moisture in the land is greatest.* I think the result of enquiry, to be hereafter reported, may show that such was the case. It seems likely that the first season of copious rain-fall, after a season or seasons of unusual dryness, may be a time of unavoidably great increase of malaria throughout the country, but of this I have no proof. It is certain that dry seasons are the seasons of famine, and the pestilence which notoriously follows famine may perhaps originate from renewed excessive moisture." We await with great interest the publication of the result of Dr. Planck's enquiry into the causes of the severe outbreak of epidemic fever, which prevailed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the latter part of 1879. We have little doubt that the result of the enquiry, when published, will conclusively show that the prevalence of the disease was greatest where the moisture in the land was greatest. It is to be recollected that malarial fever in an epidemic shape first made its appearance in the districts of Agra and Muttra, North-Western Provinces, during the autumn of 1878, which was a year, not of copious rainfall, but of comparative dryness. Dr. Planck carefully investigated the circumstances connected with the outbreak of 1878, and recorded the result of the investigation in his Sanitary Report for that year, which was published a few months ago. The facts recorded by the learned Doctor in that report proved to demonstration that the prevalence of the disease and the mortality were greatest in those parts of Agra and Muttra where the moisture in the land was greatest. In the course of his enquiry he found that before the construction of the Agra Canal the water in the village wells in its neighbourhood was 48 feet from the surface of the soil, but now the water in the wells was found by measurement to be 30 feet from the surface. The epidemic fever in the North-Western Provinces, as in Bengal, is due to sub-soil humidity—a fact which, we are almost sure, will be placed beyond the possibility of a doubt by the result of Dr. Planck's enquiry.

Malarial fever prevailed in most of the districts of the North-Western and Oudh during July and August of 1879, but the matter did not then attract much attention. "During the month of September, however," we are told, "the unusual severity of the fever began gradually to make its presence in the districts felt, and medical officers became aware of its excessive prevalence in various ways, such as by reports from the police and other officials in the outlying stations; by the abnormally large number of admissions from fever in the Police and Jail Hospitals; and by the unusual increase in the number of patients suffering from fever applying for medical relief to the Dispensaries. But it was not till the mortuary returns for the month of September were received, in the first week of October, that the widespread prevalence and fatal character of the epidemic became fully apparent, and that more than ordinary measures were deemed necessary to be adopted for the sick." During the month of October the fever became rapidly developed all over the Province, but raged with special violence in the Agra, Meerut and Rohilkhund Divisions. It may be broadly stated that the fever affected 75 per cent. of the forty-three millions of people inhabiting the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In some districts of the Agra and Meerut Divisions, it is estimated not less than 95 per cent. of the population were attacked by disease; and it is officially admitted that "the extraordinary mortality recorded in the month of October was such that, if continued for any length of time, the population would have been decimated. We doubt whether even in Burdwan, the worst affected district in Lower Bengal, so large a population as 95 per cent were attacked. The mortuary returns show that during the three months of August September and October, the mortality from fever in the United Provinces was nearly half a million in excess of the average during those months in previous years. Comments on this fact are superfluous. As might have been expected, the mortality chiefly occurred amongst the poor. Dr. Christison, the Surgeon-General of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, had had the audacity to record his opinion, that the mortality from the late epidemic fever was increased by reason of the low state of health of many poor persons arising from deficient nourishment, a result of previous scarcity and high prices. Sir George Couper, as a matter of course, declined to accept this view of the case, probably, however, because he thought that the Surgeon-General's remarks cast reflections on the administration of the late

famine in the North-Western Provinces. Sir George, after having severely punished Mr. McMinn and Mr. Wyer for the opinions they had expressed on his famine policy, could not be expected to allow Dr. Christison to say publicly, that during the late outbreak of fever in his satrapy, the poor suffered in consequence of previous privations. The Surgeon-General was, accordingly, requested to reconsider his remarks. The Secretary to Government wrote to him :— "The privations in the past may have made the mortality greater, but this is conjecture only, not a proved fact. Moreover, the districts of largest mortality, Bulandshar, Aligarh, &c., are not those that suffered most from distress. Undoubtedly the poor succumbed more than the rich ; prices ruled high ; the very poor had no store to fall back on. Dependant on labour for daily food, they could not work when ill ; and the disease was so general that their friends could not from their earnings support them. They, moreover, tried under the advice of their *baids* and *hakims* to combat the disease by fasting and by having recourse to purgatives instead of nourishing diet, which they could not provide ; and, further, they could not in many cases pay for proper attendance." Sir George Couper then told his Surgeon-General that the poor suffered, because of their want of resources, deficient nursing and improper medical treatment, and not in consequence of previous privations, for the period of privation had quite passed away before the epidemic fever commenced. Dr. Christison, on reconsideration of the matter, has practically withdrawn the opinion previously recorded by him, that a low state of health, the result of deficient and improper diet, made the poor an easy victim to the ravages of the fever. Now, we think the view at first recorded by the Surgeon-General was quite correct. Sir George Couper is greatly mistaken in thinking that the period of privation had quite passed away before this epidemic of fever occurred. The fact is, that high prices, and consequently the privations of the poor, continued till the last *kharif* was harvested in November 1879. The zemindars and substantial cultivators may have had plenty to eat; but the people who generally depend on them and the labouring classes were very badly off until towards the close of the last year.

We now come to the measures of relief taken by the authorities for the amelioration of the afflicted people. It is admitted that it was not till the first week of October that Government realized the gravity of the situation and deemed it necessary to adopt something more than ordinary measures for the relief of the sick. On the 6th of October the local Government instructed District officers to indent on the Medical Store-keeper at Allahabad for supplies of cinchona febrifuge and quinine. Indents were,accordingly, submitted. It would be interesting to know on what dates the supplies of quinine and cinchona febrifuge indented for by the several Magistrates reached them. We think we may say without running any risk of contradiction that the supplies were not received until the end of October, and, in some cases, not until the beginning of November. The epidemic is officially admitted to have reached its height in October. But the whole of that month passed away without any *extraordinary* measures being adopted for the relief of the afflicted people. The less we speak, for relieving the sufferers from this epidemic fever, the ordinary supplies of quinine and cinchona febrifuge at the various charitable dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the better. The febrifuge generally dispensed to out-door patients at the charitable dispensaries of those provinces is, we are informed, *atees*, which might not as well be given. We see that the total amount of medicine distributed during the late epidemic was nearly 1,900lbs of cinchona febrifuge and 75lbs. of quinine, in addition to other febrifuges costing about Rs. 1,500. Taking into consideration the wide-spread prevalence of the epidemic, this quantity of medicine was but a mere drop in the ocean. But the distribution of even this exceedingly small amount of medicine would have done great good, if it had been made during October, when the epidemic was at its height. We have the testimony of Dr. Planck that the fever, when taken in time, was very amenable to treatment. The timely administration of a few doses of quinine or cinchona febrifuge was, as a rule, quite sufficient to cure the patient of the attack. "But when allowed to run its course unchecked by medical treatment, it was extremely liable to be attended or followed by dangerous complications, viz. congestion of the brains, inflammation of lungs, great enlargement of the spleen, diarrhœa and dysentery, which rapidly proved fatal." Such being the case, we have no hesitation in saying that if adequate measures for the relief of the sick had been taken in time, the greater portion of the heavy mortality which occurred might have been prevented. One good the late fever epidemic in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has done : it has proved to demonstration the great value of the Government Cinchona Febrifuge or as it is popularly called "Darjeeling Quinine," as an efficient anti-periodic.

SOME INDIAN SUGGESTIONS FOR INDIA.

THIS is the title of an able paper, which Syed Ameer Ali, Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, now on furlough in England, has contributed to the last number of the *Nineteenth Century*. In this paper the writer has summed up most of the current Indian topics. The first subject to which he draws attention is the financial condition of India and the system of taxation in force. He says, "the partial repeal of the duty on imported cotton goods, by which the Indian Government abandoned without any tangible reason a considerable amount of revenue, was one of those mistakes which leave their mark on the mind of the people for long periods of time. It gave rise to an impression, not without reason, that the interests of the people of India were sacrificed in deference to the wishes of a portion of the British community ; and this opinion obtained public utterance in various quarters." Referring to the License tax he remarks : "A more mischievous measure, or one more calculated to bring the Government into disrepute with the mass of the population, could not have been devised." The writer thus advocates indirect taxation : "In a poor country like India, where the mass of the population is steeped in ignorance, where the English officials are inaccessible to the general run of the community, and where there is little public opinion, an indirect tax weighing lightly on the people, requiring no tax-gatherer and no informer for its practical working, is in every way preferable to direct taxation." He has no faith in the financial skill of Sir John Strachey. He writes : "Whilst almost every public journal in India was calling the attention of Government to 'the cataract of unavowed expenditure,' it is absurd to suppose that the responsible parties were not aware of the fact until now. Of course, no one is prepared to say that the surplus was put forward designedly. The wonder is, that it was persistently believed in, despite the plainest evidence to the contrary." He then discusses the question of indirect taxation and advocates the restoration of the cotton duties and the taxation of excisable articles. The reduction of the Salt tax he roundly condemns. He says : "Considering that in Madras and Bombay the people are on the whole poorer than in Bengal, one is inclined to doubt the financial success of the measure. Then, again, the partial reduction of the duty in the more favoured parts, whilst it has entailed some loss to the revenue, has made no appreciable difference in the price of salt. Viewed by the light of practical experience, it may be questioned whether the thorough equalization of the duty on salt is feasible." The writer then passes on to the employment of natives in the service of their own country. He says :

A taste has grown up on all sides for foreign articles and imported goods, all of which have to be paid for in hard cash. It is not my wish to decry the taste which has grown up among Indians for foreign things. I look upon it as a sign of progress. Nor do I find fault with Englishmen, who have rendered their services faithfully and loyally to the country, for enjoying their rewards in their own fatherland. The fact, however, remains that whereas, under the native rule, the wealth of the country continued there, by the necessity of the British rule an enormous portion of its resources is withdrawn, and, to a great extent, lost. Various plans have been, from time to time, suggested to combat this evil, and to prevent, at least partially, the continuous outflow of the resources of India. One notable suggestion was that the administration should, as far as practicable, be entrusted to and conducted through the instrumentality of the natives of the country, saving thereby the necessity of importing costly foreign labour. In 1870 this plan received the sanction of the Imperial Parliament, and an act was pass d embodying the principle in a formal statute. It remained, however, a dead letter until a year or two ago, when, under the pressure of British public opinion, the Government of India framed a set of rules, which the Indian people have with one voice declared to be a fiasco. If the educated public opinion of a nation possesses any value in the eyes of statesmen, these rules stand condemned as absurd and impracticable.

The writer goes on :

If there is any real intention on the part of the authorities in India to utilise the acknowledged capacity of the educated in Indians in the judicial and administrative departments, the principle should be carried into effect with the sole object of benefiting the country, independently of every consideration for class interests. If economy is in view, the pay of all the high officers of Government should be cut down, irrespective of every question of nationality. In every country in the world the emolument of an office serves as the standard of its importance in the eyes of the populace. And this is particularly the case in India. If the pay of all the high officers of Government were reduced without distinction of race, colour, or creed, there would be no fear of invidious comparisons being drawn between a European and an Indian employe. It might possibly be said that Indians living in their own country do not require such large salaries as Englishmen going out to a foreign land. There appear to me to be two fallacies involved in th's assumption. Is it necessary to import foreign labour to India at a greater cost to do the same work which an Indian would do equally well? If the latter cannot perform it as well as a European, *cadit quæstio* ; an Indian should not be placed in any position on any pay whatsoever. On the other hand, if both are equally efficient, one can hardly understand the reason of importing foreign labour at greater expense. The foreigner who makes his choice must fain accept the wages of indigenous labour. This is surely a principle of political economy which governs the employment of all labour, wherever there is no monopoly ; nor is there any reason why India, because she has no voice in the government of the country, should alone be deprived of the benefits of this equitable rule. Another question is, Do Englishmen really require larger salaries than Indians? No one would suppose it is intended to confer such offices as are contemplated under the Act on men of the old, old type, now happily extinct, who administered justice in the villages of Bengal or Maharashtra dressed in a single loin-cloth. It may be assumed that offices of trust and responsibility, which require not only capacity and cultivation, but also probity and independence, would be conferred on men who form the link between Western and Eastern civilisation. The merits of these men have frequently been questioned by a new class of Anglo-Indians, but the motive is too transparent to deceive anybody. As matter of fact, the men of culture who are growing up in India under Western influences should be considered by a wise Government as forming the nucleus of a healthy progressive organisation for the country. The style of living among these men is little inferior to that of Europeans. They all look forward to bestowing on their children the boons of a good *English university* education. Their ambitions, hopes, and aspirations are little behind those of cultivated Englishmen. The claims on their charity, on the other hand, are as extensive as their dependents are numerous. Can it be contended that the expenses of these men are less than those of Englishmen? Young Englishmen, going out to India, have, in the majority of cases, only themselves to support. They live in 'chummeries,' and their expenses are moderate. It is self-evident that the theory which has been put forward to justify the distinction in the pay of Indian and European officials under the new rules, is fallacious. One may well feel surprised at the absurdity of the idea that there could be any gain to the State by the introduction of a few extra men into the service on reduced salaries whilst the main body continues on the old lines.

But Syed Ameer Ali is not a blind advocate of native advancement. He also advocates retrenchment. He remarks : "There are various other branches of the public service where retrenchment might safely be effected. A strong, conscientious chief, like the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, would easily put a stop to the undoubted waste which goes on in certain branches of the public service. The vigour with which he has exposed the absurdity, not to call it by any other name, of maintaining a Bureau of Agriculture in the Northwest Provinces, points him out as the fittest man to grapple effectually with the difficult questions that have to be faced shortly in India—a man who would not shrink from applying the pruning-knife where it is chiefly needed—at the top." He does not like the constitution of the Supreme Legislative Council nor would he pay the additional members. He says : "Whilst the provincial councils include some of the most talented Indians, the Supreme Council is guided in its selection of members much more by their rank and wealth than by their fitness. The services of the members of the Bengal Council are purely honorary—the 'additional' members of the Indian Council are allowed a sum of Rs. 10,000 per annum to cover the costs of their journeys to and from Simla. Possibly some change will soon be made in the systematic migration of the Government from Calcutta for eight months in the year. The judges of the High Court, magistrates, barristers,

solicitors, Small Cause Court judges, and non-official Europeans generally, who spend the major portion of their time in the plains, do not, as a rule, feel the worse for it." The writer is somewhat misinformed on this point. The additional members, who are officials, are paid deputation allowances *plus* their substantive salaries, but the non-official members, when coming from distant provinces, are allowed Rs. 10,000 as travelling allowance. But the Bengal members are not paid such allowances.

The writer next passes on to the land question. He inveighs against the Sunset law of Bengal; we do not agree with him on this point. It is more severe in appearance than in reality. He, however, advocates the extension of the Permanent Settlement. He says: "The system of periodical settlement, whatever its advantage from a fiscal point of view, keeps the mind of the people in a state of perpetual ferment. The proprietors never feel secure in the enjoyment of their estates, and their tenants continue in as great a state of unrest as they. The Permanent Settlement, in spite of all that has been said against it, has proved on the whole beneficial to Bengal. In those parts where periodical settlements have been introduced, the condition of the people compares unfavourably with that of Bengal. The extension of the Permanent Settlement over the whole of India would save the people from the continual molestation to which they are now exposed, and probably would prove the greatest boon which could be conferred on a nation." And lastly he condemns the Vernacular Press and Arms Acts.

From the summary we have given the reader will see that Syed Ameer Ali is at one with us on almost all points. We admire his courage for giving independent expression to his views, for he is an official, and officials, particularly native officials, as a rule dread to express their opinions freely. The present is a fitting opportunity for the ventilation of Indian questions. Not only a new ministry has come into power but a new Viceroy has assumed the reins of the Government. They will feel much interest in honest exposition of honest Indian views on Indian questions.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE following programme gives the details of the first portion of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's approaching tour:

Leave	Darjeeling	...	24th	July.
"	Sara ...	...	25th	"
"	Rampore Beauleah	...	27th	"
"	Bhagulpore	...	2nd	August.
"	Monghyr	...	4th	"
"	Durbhunga	...	7th	"
"	Mozufferpore	...	10th	"

WE ARE glad to learn that Father dePeneranda will commence a course of lectures on Astronomy at the Science Association from next week. Father Peneranda is the director of the St. Xavier's College Observatory, and is a profound Mathematician and Astronomer. Astronomy, though an Indian Science *par excellence*, has hardly received any attention in our educational institutions, and the Science Association, in securing the able services of the Rev. Father, has done an important service to the cause of Astronomy in this country. We trust that our students, and our educated countrymen generally, who have an hour to spare in the evening, will not fail to take advantage of the opportunity thus offered to them of making themselves acquainted with the sublime truths of the sublimest of the Sciences.

AN ANALYSIS of the appointments to the Subordinate Executive Service made in the past three years shows that, excluding officers appointed for purely temporary purposes, there have been 71 new Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors since June 1877. Of these, 45 were previously Sub-Deputy Collectors, Sub-Registrars or officers of other departments of Government Service. Only 11 out of the 71 newly appointed officers were residents of Calcutta. Of the 42 Deputy Collectors appointed in the past six months 24 were Sub-Deputy Collectors. These facts scarcely bear out the complaints of some of our contemporaries that Sub-Deputy Collectors have now-a-days but a poor chance of promotion and that Calcutta men get too large a share of appointments to the Subordinate Executive Service. We thought ourselves that the complaints might be well founded and so took the trouble to examine the Civil Lists. The results of our investigation shews that officers, who entered Government Service as Sub-Deputy Collectors, have had a remarkable run of good luck in the past three years.

THERE was an impression among certain native gentlemen in Assam that Sir Stuart Bayley was not much in favor of Native advancement, but the promotion given to the undermentioned deserving native officers, regarding which some jobbery was apprehended, will we hope disabuse their minds. We give the names below:

Babu Bholanath Dass C. E., from Executive Engineer 3rd to Executive Engineer 2nd Grade.

Babu Gunaviram Barua & Purnananda Barua from Extra Assistant Commissioners 3rd to Extra Assistant Commissioners 2nd Grade.

Babu Haris Chunder Chaki from Extra Assistant Commissioner 4th to Extra Assistant Commissioner 3rd Grade and Babu Siva Prasad Chakravarti from Extra Assistant Commissioner 5th to Extra Assistant Commissioner 4th Grade.

THE REV. MR. HASTIE, the new Principal of the General Assembly's Institution, has certainly infused a new life in the institution, but we did not expect that a Christian gentleman of his position would seek to exalt his college by running down a rival college. The last annual report of the General Assembly's Institution has the following:

"There are about 360 students attending at present, considerably the largest number ever enrolled in the General Assembly's College; and this notwithstanding the opening of B. A. Class free in the native Metropolitan Institution with the view of drawing the students away from us."

The Metropolitan Institution unlike the General Assembly's Institution is not aided by Government, and so it is not bound by the rules of Government with regard to the admission of pupils. Then again free studentship has always been recognised in our schools and colleges both private and public. In the old Hindu College the Governors had the privilege of admitting a certain number of students free; lately Babu Durga Churn Law by making his munificent donation of half a lakh of rupees has acquired that privilege in respect of the Presidency College and Hindu and Hare Schools. Pundit Eswar Chunder Vidyasagur, whose benevolence is well known, not only grants free admission into the Metropolitan Institution to poor and deserving students but also supports them from his own pocket. Not a few of our educated men of the present day owe their education and rise in the world to his private charity. But the complaint of Mr. Hastie with regard to the college classes of the Metropolitan Institution is not well grounded. These classes are attended by 364 pupils, of whom only 68 are free, and of these again only 9 pupils came from the General Assembly's Institution. It is not, therefore, at all clear how the Metropolitan Institution by reason of the free admission of some pupils stands in the way of Mr. Hastie's College. Mr. Hastie was too hasty in his remarks and conclusions. He only shewed his own weakness by attacking a man of such high character as Pundit Eswar Chunder Vidyasagur, who is the real governor of the Metropolitan Institution.

WE ARE sorry that pressure of matter obliged us to delay our notice of the petition of the inhabitants of Gowhati and its vicinity for the restoration of the College classes of the Gowhati School, a copy of which has been lying with us for some time past. The petition is addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, Sir Stuart Bayley K. C. S. I., and is a well-reasoned document. These classes were abolished in 1876 by Colonel Keatinge, and the reason assigned for their abolition was that their condition justified the step, which, however, "was necessitated by financial exigencies." Colonel Keatinge further remarked, "the Chief Commissioner thinks it is much better for the youth of Assam Proper to go to College in Bengal than Assam, he is anxious they should see something of the world outside Assam" The petitioners urge, however, very cogent reasons for the restoration of the classes. They say that the abolition of the college classes has dealt a serious blow to the cause of high education in Assam, that it has not only deprived Assam youths of advantages of liberal education in their own province, but has also placed at a disadvantage elementary education by reason of want of a prospect of its advancement to a high standard, that the unsatisfactory results of the examinations of the college classes were owing more to defective teaching than dullness and reluctance of the students in the prosecution of higher studies, that the Assamese are generally very poor and there is great difficulty in their way in coming to Bengal, that as regards the idea of Assamese students continuing their college education in Bengal the results of the cases following the date of abolition do not offer cheering prospects in that direction—nine students passed the F. A. Examination from the College Department of the Gowhati institution in 8 years, while only two passed since the abolition of that department in 1876. If the cost of education of each college student be considered too high, Rs. 774-4, it was not higher than what was the yearly cost for each student in the Berhampore College in 1874-75, 1875-76, 1876-77 and in the Sanskrit College in 1877-78, and was nearly half of what each student cost in the Gowhati High School itself in the preceding year. Dr. Martin, Inspector of Schools in Assam, in noticing the unsatisfactory results of the examination of the Gowhati High School, recommended only its transfer to some other district, observing that it was desirable to have a High School in the province. Inspector Wilson also laid stress on the fact that the abolition of the Gowhati High School has greatly prejudiced high education in Assam. With these facts and statements before us we are inclined to think that Sir Stuart Bayley will not refuse to review his predecessor's measure. If Assam needs roads and communications for the development of its material resources, it needs above all the light of knowledge for the dispersion of the intellectual gloom, which sits heavily upon it.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner.)

Simla, July 6th.—Kabul July 5th.—Five hundred Infantry and two Squadrons started last night from Pezwan and Safed Sang to punish the village of Mirgossi which was stubbornly held. The enemy were completely dispersed with twelve killed and many wounded, our loss being one soldier 25th Foot, and three sepoys, 31st N. I., wounded. The towers were destroyed. The latest news of Sirdar Abdul Rahman states that he was at Doshak on the northern slope of the Hindu Kush. The Maidan gathering seems dispersing, many coming southward, and some having accompanied Muhammad Jan to Logar.

9th.—Shalozan 8th July.—Some of the Khuttak levies have returned to duty on the Thull and Mundori road. The Spigwals are said to have suffered much in the cavalry affair at Padkhao. Many dead bodies have been brought back to Zurmut. A soldier of the 85th while scouting at night has been accidently shot by his own picquet and is very dangerously wounded. From Quetta it is reported that a break of 100 feet occurred in the Kusmore bund yesterday, and that a breach is increasing. The Brigade in the Kho Daman reports the country quiet, people friendly, and supplies plentiful.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 10th July, 1880.

Our markets have during the week continued to be firm, and a fair amount of business has been transacted both in Imports and Exports. In Piece-goods there has been a fair enquiry and large sales in Grey Shirtings 8¼lb. Madapallam and Prints have been effected for immediate and forward deliveries. In Exports 7018 chests of tea were offered at the public sale held on the 8th instant, all were sold except 806 chests at prices almost similar to those of the last sale. Jute, new crop, has been coming slowly and in small parcels, but on arrival found buyers at high prices. In Oil-seeds, Wheat and Rice there have been transactions to a fair extent at prices almost the same as before. There has been no change in the money market. In Government securities prices towards the close of the week declined.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
Chairman District R. Committee, Monghyr	3	4	o
Chairman Road Cess Committee, Backergunge	1o	8	o
Bhibiram Barooah, Esq., Shillong.....	13	4	o
Omrao Singh, Lahore.....	3	6	o
Latfut Hoq Esq., Purneah	1o	o	o
George Heatherley Esq., C. S., Rajpootana.....	13	4	o
M. Rungia Naido Esq., Naraya.....	3	5	o
Naini Tal Institute,.....	7	o	o
Dr. G. C. Roy, Pooree.....	13	4	o
V. N. Gopaliengar Esq., Gundelpett..	1o	o	o
Rai Joteeprosad Singh Bahadur, Makalpore	13	4	o
Baboo Harrishchunder Mookerji, Kazibazar.. ..	15	o	o
,, Kalinath Bose, Mymensing.....	13	4	o
,, Kashynath Ghose, Umballa.....	12	o	o
,, Monohur Mookerji, Ooterparah.....	13	4	o
,, Monindronath Mookerjee, Woolow.....	6	1o	o
,, Freonath Banerjee, Jorehat.....	13	4	o
,, Devi Prosad, Mozafferpore.....	7	o	o
,, Nemychurn Mojoomdar, Benares.....	6	1o	o
,, Tarucknath Mullick, Bedigung.....	13	4	o
,, Rojonykunt Ghatak, Chakandi.....	13	4	o
,, Mohinymohun Bose, Furridpore	5	o	o
,, Annodaprosad Dass, Mymensing.....	2o	o	o
,, Promothonath Sircar, Rungpore	3	4	o
,, Mohendralal Ghose, Gya.....	6	o	o
,, Doorgadas Nundi, Sarsand..	5	o	o
,, Kylashchunder Ghose, Bhagulpore.....	6	o	o
,, Banymadhub Mookerji, Banda.....	9	15	o
,, Pearymohun Banerjee, Ranchi.....	13	4	o
,, Greeshchunder Ghose, Sambulpore.....	13	4	o
,, Sarutchunder Mookerji, Hazarebaugh..	3	4	o
,, Pearymohun Sen, Cuttack.....	13	4	o
,, Nemychurn Newgy, Cuttack.....	6	1o	o
,, Shamachurn Gangoly, Ooterparah.....	13	4	o
,, Bholanath Dass, Burisaul	6	1o	o
,, Goodarnath Pandey, Bhaugulpore.....	3	5	o
,, MohendranathMookerji, Secretary Jhansi Reading Club.....	13	4	o
,, Nehalchaud, Mozufferpore.....	13	4	o
,, Mohendranath Banerjee, Maldah	13	4	o
,, Kadarnath Banerjee, Midnapore.....	2o	o	o
,, Luckhinath Dass, Mongoldoi.....	1o	o	o
,, Biprodas Chatterjee, Jungypore..	13	4	o
,, Doorgaprosad Ghose, Roy Bahadoor Akna	13	4	o
,, Sreenath Roy, Ajmere.....	1o	o	o
,, Ombicapersad Mojoomdar, Noakholly.....	6	1o	o
,, Gopalchunder Gangooly, Allahabad	13	4	o
,, Poornochunder Das, Rangamatia.....	6	1o	o

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*July* 7, 1880.

General.—Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed furlough for one yeaaunder Section VIII, Suplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. R. H. Renny, Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the Palamow Division of the Lohardugga district, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Mr. J. D. Gael, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hazareebagh is transferred to the district of Lohardugga, and is appointed to have charge of the Palamow Division of that district.

Kumar Rameshwara Sing, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Sarun, is allowed leave for six weeks, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. F. H. Pellew, Officiating Commissioner of the Dacca Division, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 19th proximo.

Mr. J. Beames. Officiating Magistrate and Collector of the Hooghly district, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Dacca Division, during the absence, on leave of Mr. F. H. Pellew, or until further orders.

Mr. R. Cornish, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of that district, *vice* Mr. J. Beames.

Mr. G. E. Porter, District and Sessions Judge of the Gya district, is appointed to act temporarily in the First Grade of District and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 22nd instant, *vice* the Hon'ble C. D. Field.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble C. D. Field of his seat in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making laws and regulations.

Baboo Kartic Chunder Roy Chowdry, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector at Bhuddruck, in the district of Balasore, is allowed leave for two months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date, not later than the middle of July next, as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Radha Madhub Bose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hazareebagh, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 13-2, Supplement F the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Baboo Juggobundhoo Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B.C.) of 1868.

Mr. H. B. Beames, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Lalbagh Division of the district of Moorshedabad, is allowed leave without pay up to the 10th March last. in extension of the leave granted him by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Baboo Kedar Nath Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Narail Division of the district of Jessore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring land required for the Chitra river improvements at Narail.

The services of Captain D. C. Hennessy are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the military Department, with effect from the 1st July 1880.

Advertisements.

Notice.

"Bull's Notes on Punkahs.....12 annas.
NEWMAN & Co., Calcutta."

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that under Section 67 of Act IV. B. C. of 1876, Licenses for Carriages, Horses, Ponies or Mules, kept within the Town, for the half-year, commencing 1st of July 1880, should be taken out at once. Parties failing to take out Licenses will be prosecuted without further notice.

By order
M. R. SHIRCORE,
License Officer.

SCHEDULE.

	Per *Half-year*. Rs.	As.	P.
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses ...	12	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate ...	8	0	0
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse, or pony or mule, or a pair of ponies or mules under thirteen hands ...	6	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate ...	4	0	0
For every two-wheeled carriage ...	6	0	0
For every horse (*not a race horse*), pony, or mule ...	6	0	0
For every race horse ...	12	0	0
For every pony or mule under thirteen hands ...	2	0	0

NOTE.—Animals under eleven hands in height, and carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, are exempted.

Notice.

Is hereby given that the Registration of Carts, Hackeries, and other Wheeled Vehicles without springs, for the second half-year of 1880 will, under Section 83 of Act IV. B. C. of 1876, commence from the 1st of July 1880, and that a fee of Rs. 4 will be required at the time for each Registration under Section 85 of Act IV. B. C. of 1876.

By order.
M. R. SHIRCORE,
License Officer.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Saturday, the 17th July 1880 at 3 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD:

1.—To consider whether any alteration is necessary in the scale of fees for licensed Jute-warehouses under Act V. (B. C.) of 1879.

2.—To consider a petition from certain Press Companies of Calcutta and its Suburbs, complaining of over assessment under the Jute-warehouse and Fire Brigade Act.

3.—To consider a representation to the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India regarding the Bill to exempt certain persons and property from Municipal Taxation.

4.—To consider a representation to Government on the expediency of providing facilities for Telegraphic communication in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta.

5.—To confirm proceedings of the Town Council at a Meeting held on the 26th June 1880.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

SPECIFIC FOR MALARIOUS FEVER!

A certain cure for Malarious Fever with enlargement of the Spleen or Liver, Anæmia, Jaundice &c. Per bottle Rs. 2-4.

Cure guaranteed.

Apply—W. Rooder & Co., Simla, Calcutta.

TO INDIAN STUDENTS.

"AN ESSAY on the celebrated ACHILLES and TORTOISE problem in Logic by W. B. Livingstone, Officiating Principal of the Berhampore College... Price 8 As.

also by the same author.

A MANUAL OF MANNERS designed for the use of native gentlemen ..... Price 10 As.

To be had at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free, at-4 oz., Rs. 6 : 8 oz., Rs. 11 : 16 oz., Rs. 20-12 Cash with order.

Wanted a Surveyor to find out survey and map all the village roads in the Sudder Sub-Division of Bhaugulpur, engagement for three months pay Rs. 60 and travelling allowance Rs. 30 per mensem. Applications with copies of testimonials to be forwarded to undersigned.

C. R. MARINDIN.
Chairman B. R. C.
Head Quarter, Sub-Division Bhaugulpur.

মৎপ্রণীত ইঙ্গরাজী বাঙ্গালা ডিক্সনারী, আট পেজি ৬৬ ফরমায় সম্পন্ন হইয়াছে। ইহাতে প্রায় ৪০০০ চারি হাজার অতিরিক্ত শব্দ সন্নিবেশিত হইয়াছে। ঐ সকল শব্দের অধিকাংশই বৈজ্ঞানিক পদ। ইহা সংস্কৃত প্রেস ডিপজীটরীতে, হিতৈষী যন্ত্রালয়ে কৃষ্ণদাস পালের লেন ১নং বাটীতে ও আমার নিকট পাওয়া যায়। মূল্য ২৷৷০ টাকা, ডাকে পাঠাইতে হইলে মাশুল ৵০ আনা লাগিবে। শ্রীগোপালচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।
২০/১/৮৭ প্রধান শিক্ষক কলিকাতা নর্ম্মালস্কুল।

সচিত্র
ভিক্টোরিয়া-রাজসূয়।

দিল্লী দরবারের সম্পূর্ণ ইতিবৃত্ত। ক্যানিং লাইব্রেরিতে এবং ৪০ নং শঙ্কর হালদারের লেনে বাবু গোপালচন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায়ের নিকট প্রাপ্য। মূল্য ৫৲ টাকা, ডাক মাশুল নাই।

সংবাদ পত্রের অভিমতি;—

"ইহার উপাদেয়তা বিলক্ষণ আছে।" এডুকেশন গেজেট। "ভিক্টোরিয়া-রাজসূয়" রচনাতে গোপাল বাবু যথেষ্ট পরিশ্রম করিয়াছেন" নববিভাকর। "এমন বাঁধান এবং ছাপান আমরা বাঙ্গালা পুস্তকে সর্ব্বদা দেখিতে পাই না।" সহচর। "ইহাতে তাঁহার পরিশ্রমের সার্থকতা হইয়াছে।" ভারতমিহির। এরূপ পুস্তকের মূল্য কিছু অধিক হওয়া আশ্চর্য্যের বিষয় নহে' ঢাকা প্রকাশ। "এই ঐতিহাসিক গ্রন্থ খানির রচনা উৎকৃষ্ট হইয়াছে বলা বাহুল্য।" হিন্দুরঞ্জিকা। "এখানি সকল শ্রেণীর লোকের পক্ষেই অনেক সময়ে প্রয়োজনীয় হইবে।" প্রভাতী। "আমরা ইহাকে একখানি মূল্যবান্ পুস্তক ও ডাইরেকট্রি জ্ঞান করি।" শ্রীহট্ট প্রকাশ। এ গ্রন্থ বিশেষ উপকারী হইবে" বর্দ্ধমান সঞ্জিবনী। "পুস্তক খানি বঙ্গ সাহিত্যের একটী সম্পত্তি হইয়াছে" মেদিনী।

"We have here almost all that Mr. Wheeler gave us, and something more."—*Sunday Mirror.* "We accordingly commend the book to the reading public as eminently suited for preserving in every house-hold."—*National Paper.* "The book is very interesting."—*Bengal Magazine.* "'Victoria Rajshuya' is at least one of those works which bespeak great industry and a desire to be useful to society."—*Oriental Miscellany.*

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To be had only of Messrs. D. N. Ghosh & Co. The Central Library, 57 College Street.

"An M. A., (English Literature) with more than 4 years' experience in teaching seeks an employment."
Apply to—Babu Tulsidas Mookhurji, B.A.,
Hare School.

WANTED.

A Clerk for the Cooch Behar Audit Office, salary Rs. 70 per mensem. None need apply who has not passed F. A. Examination or who has not the practical experience in the account of the P. W. D. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Auditor of the Cooch Behar State Accounts.

Cooch Behar Audit Office, the 23rd June 1880.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A substantial brick-built Serai or Native Hostelry 148 feet square, occupying nearly 2 biggahs of land and containing 31 apartments with cooking-rooms and other necessary accommodation; the price is Rs.5,000; the property pays a yearly rental of Rs. 700, giving a clear nett return of 10 per cent. per annum; it is situate near the Jamalpore Station E. I. R.

Apply to Messrs. Burn & Co., Calcutta.

মুল্যবান্ সম্পত্তি বিক্রয়ের

বিজ্ঞাপন

জেলা নদিয়ার সবডিভিজন কুষ্টিয়া এবং জেলা জশরের সবডিভিজন ঝিনাই দহার এলাকাধিন বিক্ষ্যাত সালঘর মধুয়া নিল কন্যারণের নিচের লিখিত পত্তনি, দরপত্তনি, তালুক ও জোত ও নিলকুটি এবং নিল রেসম কার্য্যের দ্রব্যাদি অস্থাবর সম্পত্তির মালিক কলিকাতাস্থ শ্রীযুক্ত মিশিরার্শ ষ্টীল ম্যাকিন্টশ এণ্ড কোম্পানির ম্যানেজর নিম্নলিখিত সাক্ষর কারি বিক্রয় করিবেন এজন্য ধনাঢ্য মহোদয়গণকে আহ্বান করিতেছেন। আর এক্ষণে আশামের ইষ্টীমার শকল গোয়ালণ্ডের পরিবর্ত্তে কুষ্টিয়া অবধি গমনাগমন করিবেক একারণ উপরক্ত জমিদারির মুল্য অতিশয় বৃদ্ধি হইতে পারিবেক, এবং উত্তম মুনাফা করিবার এক্ষনে শুবিদা হইয়াছে।

মহলের নাম	স্থিতজমা	সদরজমা
পত্তনি তালুক		
তিহি জঙ্গলি চনিরাপাড়া		এই সদর জমা হইতে জমিদারগনের
কবুরহাট পরগনে মহম্মদসাহি	২৯৫২৪৷৵৷৷	২৫১৭৫৲৭ বরাতানুসারে তাহাদিগের জমিদারি পর-
তরফ রামচন্দ্রপুর, পরগনে		গনে তভুকাত জঙ্গলপুরের সদর খাজনার
ভভুকতে জঙ্গলপুর.....	১০৭৪৩৲/৪৷	৮৪৪২৲১১ টাকা জেলা নদিয়ার কালেক্ট-
মৌরশি এবং খরিদা মৌরশি জোত		৭২৯৯/১১ টাকা দিয়া থাকেন, তদবক্তি
ঐ তরফ রামচন্দ্র পুরের মধ্যে		রিতে পত্তনিদার টাকা জমিদারগণ পাইয়া থাকেন।
মৌরশি জোত		
মজম পুরের	৩১১৫৷৷৵২৸	২৩৭৮৲৭৸০
খরিদা মৌরসি জোত.....	১৪৯০৲	৮২৪৶৯
আপাল পুর জঙ্গলি বলনগর		
প্রাতবপুরচাঁদপুর দিগর গ্রামে		
খরিদা মৌরশি বহুখণ্ডে ক্ষুদ্র		
ক্ষুদ্র জোত দরপত্তনি তালুক		
মৌজে মজমপুর রকম ৸০ আনা	৬৭১/১১৷	১৩১৮৸০

নিলকুটি ত্রিবেনি এবং নিল রেশম কার্য্যের দ্রব্যাদি এই সম্পত্যর বিশেষ বিবরণ অবগতার্থে নিম্ন সাক্ষরকারির নিকট রাঙ্গমহাল এবং কুষ্টিয়া কেনি বিল্ডিং ঠিকানায় আবেদন করিতে হইবে।

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২৮	৪৯৮	ঐ	দরি দিয়াড়া ঝাউবোনা	৪২৪০/	৬৬২৸/৯
২৯	১১৬	নয়াহুমকা	ওয়াকেক নিমগাছী উধুয়া	৩৩৩২/	২৯৭৷৷/৩
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	ঐ	ঐ	তরফ শিরশী গোবিন্দপুর	১২২৫/	
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Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY, *Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April*, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and for which, the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

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The cost of a phial is Rs. 4 and postage about Re. 1-4, packing charges annas 8. The parcels for abroad are well-packed and carefully forwarded.

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The medicine is the best of its kind discovered and gives immediate relief. More than ninety per cent. patients are being cured. The cost of fifty pills, which can be administered in more than twenty cases is Rs. 3.

The following are the translation of and extracts from only a few of the testimonials from patients who were cured by the use of my abovenamed medicines. They will be published in full in the form of a Pamphlet soon.

HEM CHUNDRA BANERJI,
Missir Pokhra, Benares.

DEAR SIR,

It is with much pleasure I bear testimony, to the great curative effect of your Cholera Pills purchased of you last year by my brother-in-law Babu Ishan Chundra Banerjee. In numerous cases of cholera it has been proved to be all what was claimed a speedy recovery. It was administered to some 40 cases and I am happy to say all of which proved quite successful, to say the truth it did miracles amongst us. If there be any genuine medicine for cholera I must say your "Cholera Pills" is the only one. I recommend every gentleman to have, during the cholera season, some of these pills in their hands so that they may reap the benefits of it in time. I consider it a boon amongst us and well worth the amount charged for.

You are at liberty to make use of above lines if you desire, as what I say is no exaggeration.

RAM SATYA MOOKERJI,
Behar Indigo Planters Association, Mozaffarpur.

My friend Baboo Kristo Nath Singha was bitterly suffering for about four years from Piles, Asthma and Debility. No one, for a moment, could believe that his health would be restored to him nor had they any hope of his life. As if inspired by the Almighty he began to use your Amritarasa and in a short time life was infused into him. The people here have taken it to be a miracle and the sufferers among them most importunately request you to take them under your treatment.

ESHUR CHUNDRA ROY,
Silk Factory, Chorebagan, Calcutta.

The patient who was suffering from the complication of Fever, Spleen, Asthma and other diseases has been thoroughly cured. His case was a hopeless one to Doctors and Boiddas who were consulted. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is wonderful.

RAM NARAIN SHAHA,
New Medical Hall, Bhaugulpore.

My youngest was under the treatment of many eminent physicians, owing to his suffering from Spleen, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa and sores in mouth, for a protracted period of several years with no effect. At last he had recourse to your Amritarasa by the application of which he has regained his health, beauty and his usual liveliness.

RAKHAL DAS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shobha.

Why should I refrain from enumerating the excellent qualities of your rare valuable and life-giving medicine "Amritarasa." A friend of mine who suffered for a long time from Head-ache and who tried every medicine English as well as Native has at last been relieved from his disease by using your Amritarasa.

RAJENDRA NATH DUTTA,
Secretary, Royna Club.

Amritarasa has been well-tried in the case of my mother who was suffering from colic pain. The result has been wholesome.

MOHIM CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE,
Gungarampore, Dinagepore.

Thanks to your "Amritarasa." I have seen the wonderful recoveries of Baboo Radha Nath Mokerjee and his wife from their respective maladies, fearful chronic dysentery and asthma of many years' standing.

SHAMA CHARN MITTRA,
Bansdiha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was used to check the attacks of Dysentery, Dyspepsia and Fever in a lying-in woman. She has perfectly recovered.

HURRI DOYAL CHOUDRY,
Worookshaha, Burdwan.

The wife of my friend was suffering from dysmenorhœa. In times the discharge of blood in her was frightful, and to such an extent that any one would swoon away before the sight. She was under treatment of every description. I am glad to inform you that she owes her recovery to your Amritarasa only.

RAKHAL DASS CHUCKERBUTTY.
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shabha, Nandan, Burdwan.

One of my relatives is almost entirely cured from the complication of such diseases, as chronic fever, spleen and diarrhœa of 7, 5 and 1 years standing respectively. With all these he was greatly reduced too. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is beyond description.

MADHUB CHANDRA BASU.
Mymari, Burdwan.

Amritarasa holds the most wonderful power of efficacy in the cure of hysteria, my wife had not had any attack of it since she used it.

SOORESH CHANDRA GHOSE.
Asstt. Surgeon, Roorki.

Eighteen times I procured your medicine which being administered in cases of Asthma, Gout, Chronic fever, Acidity and many other diseases proved quite successful except in the cases of two persons; my wife owes her recovery to this medicine.

DOORGA CHURN BANERJEA.
Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

I bought your medicine to the extent of a sum of Rs. 500. This is a wonderful medicine. In most obstinate diseases it has shown its wonderful power of curing as if by charm. Its efficacy has been fully observed in the cure of such diseases as colic pain, asthma, new and chronic consumption, chronic dysentery, hysteria and other female affections.

KYLASH CHUNDRA ROY MAHASOY.
Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate
Dehoorda, Baleswar.

This wretch is not going to leave you even now but this time I have brought with me such happy news that I am sure I will not incur your displeasure.

Last year exactly in this time, I procured 2 phials of your Amritarasa which you might not remember. For the last 20 years I was suffering from Dyspepsia, Doctors and Kobirajes were consulted in vain. It was also made known to you that I was a great opieta. After the receipt of your wonderful medicine I used one of the two phials but not a particle of good had been done to me notwithstanding I was convinced that the medicine will not be of any use to me untill I can renounce the habit of using opium. But you know Sir, what a difficult task it is for a man like myself to leave opium. This year, however, for various reasons I have renounced my old habit of using opium and have used the remaining one phial with a wonderful wholesome result. I am now thoroughly convinced that I will have my relief by using this medicine. The disease being of many years standing I shall have to use it for a long time for which I send you Rs. 22 for four phials of your Amritarasa. Please comply. I request you not to give this medicine to any one accustomed to the use of opium because in doing so it will be brought to misuse.

SHURID CHUNDER BANERJEE
2nd Clerk, Tipperah Post Office.

Ten rupees worth Cholera Pills bought from you were all used with success. All the patients were cured.

ROMONI KANT ROY
Damrah, Manickgunge.

Ninety patients were cured by your Cholera Pills which I procured.

GOPAL CHUNDER ADHOORJA
Maliara, Doorgapore.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I tried your Cholera Pills in fifty cases, in all of which they proved successful except in the cases of 5 or 7 persons whose diseases were in their most advanced state.

C. W. RICHARDSON.
Chairman, Satara Municipality.

I am requested by the Maharajah of Burdwan to inform you that during the outbreak of Cholera here which happened to occur among the Maharaja's servants your pills were tried and proved to be the best remedy in the cur of this infectious disease.

T. B. MILLER.
Private Secretary.

I have great pleasure in saying that in the year 1876 I have cured 80 out of 86 persons suffering from Cholera with the pills of Baboo Hem Chundra Banerjee. The Civil Surgeon of Benares made an enquiry of me regarding these cures and has kept with him all the papers showing the result and written by my own hand.

GOPEE NATH SOOKOOL.
Benares.

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PROSPECTUS.

INDO-ARYANS:

Contributions towards the Elucidation of their Ancient and Mediæval History.

BY

RAJENDRALALA MITRA, LL.D., C.I.E.

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